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VOL. II No. 23 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 27 1914. ONE ANNA

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 „
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 „
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 „
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
31st January	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st „	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th „	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th „	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th „	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th „	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th „	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th „	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th „	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th „	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th „	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd „	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
9th „	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..... „	627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

per	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	29th Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th. „	8th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. „
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. „	2nd. Mar.
Tottori Maru	E. Moses.	5916	26th. „	10th. „
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. „
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. „	30th. „

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital	..	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Athens A&C	5791	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar ....
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.. ..
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April. ..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.		48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiening
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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N. IGARASHI, Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulars on application

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KOLA, 1205, Th. 29th 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri 30th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons; on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Pasin, Chabar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 19th „
†PURNEA	3306	„ 5th March.
*PUNDUA	3305	„ 19th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5691	J. Thomson	13th Mar. „
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th „ „
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May „
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd „ „

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
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Reserve Fund £1,040,000

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Tuticorin		
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help to create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.
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W. CLIVESON,
Richmond Town, Bangalore.

WANTED—A good MESS COOK, willing to proceed to Meerut. For particulars etc., apply MESS PRESIDENT, 107th. Pioneers, Jhansi.

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED—Photographic Printer (P. O. P.) BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1388

WANTED a Matron for the Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.—Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to The MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Head Mistress of the Girls' Branch of the Lawrence Memorial School.

Applicants must be fully qualified to teach in and to manage a High School in all its departments.

The Girls' Branch consists of 165 girls as boarders, with a staff of 14.

Salary Rs. 175-5-200 per mensem with free quarters and board, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and names of referees, should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Urdu knowing Teachers for posts in the State Schools on the undermentioned salaries:—

GRADUATES H. S. Rs. 100 rising by biennial increment of Rs. 8 to Rs. 140.

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MIDDLE passed, H. S. Rs. 24 to H. S. Rs. 40, biennial Rs. 4.

Preference will be given to trained men who will automatically get 25 per cent. more than the above salaries and increments. H. S. Rs. 116 is equal to British Rs. 100. The posts are pensionable under the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must state their date of birth, the subjects taken by them in the examination and the class or rank obtained by them. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

A. LATIFI, I.C.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

WANTED

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

WANTED qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons for temporary service in Kashmir. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. Age under 40 Joining expenses to destination admissible under State Rules will be paid. Please apply at once with full particulars to:—

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Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 1367

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

OWNER Going Home.—T. B. Chest. Aus. Gelding TRUE GOLD, (late Longchamp), aged 10 years, winner of many races including two one-mile races Secunderabad Meeting 1913, Rs. 1,000.

The highest offer received by Feb. 10th will be accepted. Apply R. FOST, King's Light Infantry, Trimulgherry.

PLUMBAGO in lumps and coarse powder containing 90 per cent. carbon, at Rs. 500 per ton ex. godown Bombay. Apply to Mr. T. B. KANTHARIA, Kamptee. 1359

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* **for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form** *by Gerald L. Chard,* **price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.**

FOR SALE.—Owner going on furlough. Bay Waler Mare "OAKLEAF," age 8, height 14-0½ in., a goodlooking, well mannered little mare, broken to both saddles and a good trapper. Has been through cavalry riding school and played polo, but not by present owner. Easy paces and a fast walker, can be recommended with confidence as a lady's hack. Believed quite sound. Price Rs. 700.

2 Buggy by Dykes, painted dark blue, rubber-tyred, and has recently been done up, with set of Black Harness. Rs. 550.

A dark brown Waler Mare, suited to the above, given with the buggy on certain condition.

3. Lady's Saddle by Davis, Strand, London, convertible to ride-astride. Cost £10 in London. Rs. 50.

4. "Sherwood" Rifle by Westley Richards, with some cartridges, 300 bore, Rs 60.

5. Bicycle by the B. S. A. Coy., Birmingham, specially built for owner and a first class machine of its class, Rs. 75.

6. Shot and Ball Gun on the "Paradox" principle by Westley Richards and Co. Hammerless Ejector 28 bore, specially built for owner and a beautiful little weapon for a lady. Very little used. With a lot of loaded cordite ball ammunition. Rs. 450.

7. Piano by Knake, Rs. 300

For particulars apply L B GOADS, S Police, Ajmer.

TO BE LET:

TO LET—MOTOR-SHED or STABLE at Dadar near Municipal stable.—Apply to Mr. GHAMAT.

A BUNGALOW with compound till lately occupied by the Girls' Friendly Society, situate at Ballasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, is to be let from the 1st of February 1914. Apply sharp to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummam Street, Fort. 1343

COMFORTABLE Home for bachelors. Board and Lodging Rs. 60 per mensem. Under European supervision. Large airy quarters Fort. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET.—Small Office in Hornby Road Well lighted and in good position, very suitable for Brokers, Agents, Doctors or Professional Men Rent moderate Apply to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1354

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Furnished Flat, 1st Floor, GLENROSE, Taj Mahal Hotel from March to August inclusive, suitable for Married Couple or Chummery.—Apply: C. V. SCOTT DICKINS, "Glenrose," Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A large well-lighted shop, with gallery, in TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. For rent etc., apply to Mr. Mistri, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1365

TO BE LET for 2 months from end of February. A large commodious and fully FURNISHED FLAT at Colaba. Electric Lights and Fans and up to date Bath rooms, etc. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.

24th January, 1914.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, LAHORE

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act and of THE AMRITSAR BANK, LIMITED, Lahore, in liquidation.

THE District Judge's Court of Lahore has by an order, dated the 21st day of January, 1914, appointed the Honorable Mr. E. E. Mengens and Mr. E. D. Dignasse to be Official Liquidators of the above named Company.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 21st day of January, 1914.

H. FORBES,
District Judge, Lahore.

NOTICE.

ON SUNDAY, 15th February, 1914, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the valuable lease hold property with Mill Buildings situate in Shirpur Khurd and moveable property consisting of Boiler, Engine lathe, drilling machine, paring machine and other stores, belonging to the Dattatraya Oil Mill Co., Ltd., Shirpur District West Khandesh in liquidation. The property is on view on the premises.

S. V. JOSHI,
LIQUDATOR D. O. M.,
1373 Shirpur.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 445 of 1912.

Re Mugunlal Jamnadas Golwala of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhuleshwar No. 138 carrying on business as Silk Cloth Merchant under the name of Hormusjee Mugunlal & Company; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th March, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated his 21st day of January, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 24th January, 1914. 1376

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, 48, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1913.

2nd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January, 1914.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd day of February, 1914, to 13th of February, 1914, both days inclusive.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of—(1) UNIFORM MATERIALS; (2) MISCELLANEOUS STORES, and (3) OILS for one year, from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and will be received by THE AGENT Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, as follows:—

(1). Uniform Materials.—Up to noon (local time) on Tuesday, 17th February, 1914.

(2). Miscellaneous Stores.—Up to noon (local time) on Wednesday, 18th February, 1914.

(3). Oils.—Up to noon (local time), on Tuesday, 17th February, 1914.

In the case of certain articles, such as those produced at the Indian Mills, which are not required to be personally tendered by the Contractor at the Stores Depots of the Railway, the tenderer shall quote his rates for delivery free into wagons at the Railway Station nearest to the Mill.

Samples of all oils to be tendered should be sent to the Chief Store-Keeper, Sealdah, immediately for test purposes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of Tender, containing schedules of Stores required, and envelopes in which Tender should be submitted, can be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 in each case.

By Order,
C. J. SILVESTER,
Offg. Chief Storekeeper.

E. B. S. Ry., General Offices,
Sealdah, [illegible] 1914.

NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. JEHANGIR DAJI'S LECTURE—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S.T.) 6-15 p.m. to-day by Dr. Jehangir Kharshedji Daji, L. M. & S. The topic selected for the evening is "Health, its general conception and practical suggestions for its preservation." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams of the body and the internal organs, Anatomical Charts, etc. and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali etc. as usual. 1384

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. 'KAWACHI MARU' having arrived on the 25th Instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, for provisioning His Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay, for the financial year from 1st April 1914 to 31st March, 1915, will be received and opened by the Superintendent, Common Prison, on SATURDAY, the 7th February, 1914, at 12 noon, in the Prison Office.

2. An earnest money (Deposit) of Rs. 500 (five hundred) only be deposited in any Government Treasury and the receipt obtained therefrom, be attached to the Tender.

3. Particulars of supplies, printed forms of tenders, and conditions of the contract, can be had from the Prison Office, on application.

F. B. PLUNKETT,
Ag. Superintendent,
H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 312 of 1912.

RE RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE HIRAMANAK, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Grant Road without the Fort in the city of Bombay lately carrying on business as mill agent, muccadum and contractor under the name style and firm of K. M. Herramanek & Co., and Herramanack Hyderally & Co., at present employed in the David Mills Company Limited; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th March 1914 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay the 24th January 1914. 1385

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms the following:—

By order of Marwadi Kanji Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the following mortgagors.

On account and at the risk of Nemchand Tarachand Javeri.

3 Pearls about chow 16; 1 Pearl about chow 28.

On account and at the risk of Dalal Tribhowan Dayalji.

1 Pearl ring, 3 Pearls about chow 10½; 1 gold chain, about tola 7 6-16; 1 gold chain about tola 2½; 1 gold neck-chain about tola 10; 3 silk sarees, and 2 pieces silk body.

On account and at the risk of Multani Goculdas Chamanlal.

8 Pearl nose rings; and a lot of gold ornaments about tola 3½.

On account and at the risk of Mehta Parmanand Chaturbhuj.

1 Gold armlet, 1 gold chain and 6 gold buttons about tola 9.

On account and at the risk of Sha Popatlal Heeruchand.

1 gold neck-chain about tola 2½.

2 gold armlets about tolas 7 10-16.

On account of the concerned:—

1 Diamond and Ruby Marques ring, Diamond and Ruby rings.

1 Diamond and Ruby Opal Nose rings, 1 Diamond and Ruby turquoise ring, 1 pair Diamond and emerald earrings.

1 Diamond and Ruby broach, 1 pair Diamond ear-drops.

1 Diamond and Ruby Hoop-ring, 2 Pearl armlets.

4 Pearl bangles, 5 pearl buttons, 1 pair pearl ear-drops, 1 pearl collar button, 6 pearl buttons, etc.

On account of the concerned

6 Gent's open face gold watches.

2 goldfield watches.

On account of the concerned.

10 pieces munj matting Allahabad made size 15 by 30 feet.

On account of the concerned.

1 case glass beads.

1 case wall mirrors.

3 cases Japanese toys.

1 case padlocks.

1 second-hand upright piano by F Dorner and Son.

1 national cash register machine.

30 cases Japanese tea sets of 27 and 40 pieces.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LT.,

(in Liquidation).

The Official Liquidator of the above Mills will receive private offers for the above Mill at his office, at High Court, upto WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, till 6 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA ROAD.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions of Abdul Cader Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Jafferbhai Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamally Pirbhoy Nathoo the trustees of the estate of Gulamalli Pirbhoy Nathoo deceased the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Fakirmahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of April 1910 and the Indenture of Further charge dated the 9th day of December 1910 both made between the said Fakirmahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part and two Indentures of Further charge dated the 22nd day of April 1912 and the 1st day of July 1912 and made between the said Fakirmahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo of the one part and the said Abdul Cadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part.

The following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabout and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under B ward No. 3203 and 2403 and Street Nos. 44-50 Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road and bounded as follows *i.e.* on or towards the West by Memonwada Road on or towards the South by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the North by the house of Shaikh Maulvi Nizamudin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matuberai Jimatram and Madon, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

Under instruction from Mr. C. H. Soparivala the Official Liquidator, the Indian National Co. Operative Society Lt., in liquidaton, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ld., at new Queens Road.

1 motor car No. 1029 belonging to the above company. It is of 4 cylinder 24-30 H.P. Humber car fitted with 10 seated Omnibus body.

The above is now on view.

ON THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor, Apollo Chambers, behind the Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, bed room and office room furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite lined silk tapestry, Chippendale and Louis pattern cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top centre tables, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., dressing chest of drawers, chiffoniers, tow and Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, office and boy's writing tables, revolving and glass door book cases, post fan, electric fans, and lamps, terracotta and bronze figures, majolica flower vases, one brass clock, with glass dome, fancy drawing room screen, single and double iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, Baba tricycle and go cart, veranda-benches, copper and aluminium utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Rogers, Esq., changing his residence and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to H. H. the Aga Khan's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite lined velvet and silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, one fast size English slate billiard table with balls and cues, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co. in very good order, marble top dressing and washband tables, blackwood carved chiffoniers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, leather reclining sofas, revolving top writing table, iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, large ice-box, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, copper utensils, fowl sheds and houses, one second-hand rubber-tyred victoria and a set of harness, etc., etc., the property of J. PENNEY, Esq., changing his residence and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Ironware, and Hardware, very useful to Mill owners, Ginning Factories and Merchants dealing in Ironware.

Under instructions from R. D. Sadhna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the ground floor of the Godown of House No. 19-21, and on the first floor of the same house, situate next to the shop of Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Dawood at Sarang Street, Bhoosari Monalla, the following goods of the abovenamed insolvent.

Such as stuice valves, packing sundries, Manilla ropes, sundries for steam boilers, Platt Bros.' gins and all kinds of Platt Bros.' sundries, galvanized pipes of all diameters, copper pipes, canvas and leather belts, coach screws, fire bricks, safety rods, pipe gauges, jacks scales, grinding stones, bellows, leather strings, asbestos sheets, canvas pipes couplings, wrought iron bands, ties, canvas beltings lead pipes, emery flour (powder), bolts, nuts, circular saws, cloth rubber packings, hand pumps, cotton wastes a very large lot of lead pipes, pulleys, chains, blocks, wired pipes, Dixon's flake, graphite, boiler composition, fibre packings, sliding jacks, and various other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken of on the next day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH JANUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Queen's Road, Marine Lines near the Church Gate Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, large meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware and platedware, handsome velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables and teapoy, Singapore cane furniture, rich table ornaments, Fret work partition screen, sweet toned Scottish cottage piano, sweet toned cottage piano, by Rose and Co. Jost fan, billiard lamp, mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, travelling trunks, garden plants, rubber tyred steel wheeled victoria, fast Arab, etc., etc.

The property of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Mathias.

The property of another European gentleman.

1 Rubber-tyred Brougham, by Windover, London, with a pair of showy white waler geldings.

15-2½ aged, going in single and double harness, with a set of brass mounted double harness.

1 corn crushing machine in working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will under instructions, sell, by public auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the landed property demised to the lessee herein, under the indenture dated the 2nd June 1881 containing the following description.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the Mody Bay Port Trust estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by Karwar Street, on or towards the South by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by vacant ground in the possession of the said trustees, on or towards the west by vacant ground also in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Fort formerly in the occupation of the said trustees together with all rights easements and appurtenances belonging to the said premises for the term of fifty years from 2nd June 1881.

For further particulars please refer to the undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th January, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN!!

On Saturday and Sunday last large numbers had to be refused admission. Sunday night was

THE LARGEST HOUSE

In the History of the Excelsior and this is the third week of present programme.

"THE MERRY MAGNETS"

Are more merry and magnetic than ever.

"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."

COMPLETE IN 5 PARTS.

at

6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

GET IN LINE WITH THE CROWDS THAT GATHER TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10.

AT

LA SCALA

To see our Great Vaudeville Bill.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF

CINDERELLA,

A Pantomime in 20 minutes by

ALICE DIGBY and LEW JAMES

BELLE SPARKES } REINA SELMA
LEW JAMES } LITTLE MONA

Full Programme of Exclusive Pictures.

COMMENCING FRIDAY NEXT

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Comedian.

MISS HILDA BARRY

Soubrette and Dancer.

THE ATHEMO TRIO

Equilibrists and Sensational Acrobats.

To-night* PICTURES *To-night

6-30 THE ALCAZAR 10 P. M.

An "All Star" Picture Programme.

SURPRISES—THRILLS—SENSATION.

LEAP TO DEATH

BURDEN BEARER.

TWO MOST EXCITING DRAMAS.

[COMEDIES—SCENICS—COMICS.

TWO HOUR'S SHOW—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY A. D. C.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February

(The popular Musical Comedy).

THE QUAKER GIRL

Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.

Box Office Messrs. Rose & Co.

Usual Prices.

ANOTHER INTERESTING

GROUP OF THREE STARS

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

(1) THE ROYAL SIN 3,000FT.
(2) MAID OF HONOR.
(3) ART AND HONOR.

Every Sat. & Sunday, Matinee with valuable Prizes

5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road,

Telephone 1266

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Next week a delightful modern Comedy-Drama one of Pathe's best.

THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS

(Sans Famille).

featuring

BABY FROMET,

the wonderful child actress, who scored such a success in "Les Miserables."

VARIETIES BY

MABEL & MALFE,

Comedy Duetists. "The Dainty little girl and the big clumsy boy."

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

and a piano.

On Saturday 31st at 10 p. m. and on Sunday Feb. 1st at 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.,

By kind Permission of His Excellency the Governor,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND

under the personal direction of

Mr. EDWARD BEHR

will play suitable music to

"THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS"

Box Plan open at the Theatre from Thursday Jan. 29th.

THE PLAY HOUSE OF QUALITY.

Tel. No. 288.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
AND
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S **DOUBLES.**

The above Events are open to All Comers (amateurs), but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving reason.

The Events will be played on the made Lawn Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee.

The Tournaments will commence on Wednesday 25th February 1914. The first two events will be played first and are estimated to last 10 days. The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles will be *started* during the progress of the other two events and the final may be expected to be played 3 or 4 days after the other two events are completed.

Entries closed on Saturday, 14th February 1914.

The Entrance Fee for each of the Events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the Entrance Application.

Detailed prospectus can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the Bombay Gymkhana.

HUGH G. COCKE,
Honorary Secretary for Lawn Tennis.
1382

IN AID OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF

Mr. M. K. GHANDI,

LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. **1-14**

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Stirring Battle-Picture.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

A realistic representation of a most famous event in American History.

"Sheridan has ridden all the way
From Winchester Down to save the day"

DEAUVILLE. *(Charming coloured views.)*

HOW INSECTS PREY. *(An interesting nature study.)*

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

25th.

S.S. Crown	Richards	Antwerp Dec. 18
S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta Jan. 14
S.S. Manduri	Gore	Jeddah Jan. 11
S.S. Kasara	King	Busreh Jan. 18
S.S. Itria	Walsh	Calcutta Dec. 3
S.S. Begum	Wright	Calcutta Dec. 17
S.S. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe Dec. 28
S.S. Braunton	Sherbon	Cardiff Dec. 18
S.S. Blak	Hill	Calcutta Jan. 14
S.S. Toro	Hicks	Middlesbrough Dec4

26th.

S.S. Sealda	Johnston	Singapore Dec. 18
R.D.M.S. Hardinge	Hamilton	Durban Jan. 13
S.S. Elswick House	Smith	Port Said Jan. 10
S.S. Budrie	Mathews	Jeddha Jan. 10

DEPARTURES.

January 26th.

S.S. Adenwen	Heyward	Hull and Middlesbrough
S.S. Sultan van koetie	Davies	Abaden
S.S. Kandelfels	Aetker	Madras and Calcutta
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtain her portclearance on Monday

S.S. Laguna	Sargonovich	Trieste etc.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	Budrie	for Persian Gulf
"	Elswick House	for Hull etc.
"	Karachi maru	for Kobe etc.
"	Brounton	for Liverpool etc.
"	Toro	for Hull etc.
"	Begum	for Calcutta
"	Pentakota	for Zanzibar

MONDAY, January 26th 1914.

S. S. Crown:—The Hansa Line steamer Crown, 2,740 tons, Captain W. Richards, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp, which port she had left on December 18, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 14, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Mansuri:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, which port she had left on January 11, with a general cargo and 688 pilgrims.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S .N. Coy.'s steamer Kasara, 510 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on January 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itria:—The B. I. S .N. Coy.'s steamer Itria, 3,420 tons, Captain T. Walsh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on December 3, via Colombo and Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain J. M Wright, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she had left on Dec. 17 with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Kawachi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she had left on December 28, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Braunton:—The steamer Braunton 2,836 tons, Captain G. P. Sherbon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, which port she had left on December 18, with ballast.

S. S. Blak.—The steamer Blak, 2396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 14, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Toro.—The Wilson Line steamer Toro, 1650 tons, Captain A. Hicks, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesbrough, which port she had left on December 4, with a general cargo.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge.—The R. I. M. steamer Hardinge, 3005 tons, Captain A. Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban, which port she had left on January 13, with ballast.

S. S. Sealda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sealda, 3438 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Singapore, which port she had left on December 13, with a cargo of sugar and timber.

S. S. Elswick House.—The steamer Elswick House, 2545 tons, Captain R. Smith, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 10, with balast.

S. S. Budrie.—The Arab steamer Budrie, 1613 tons, Captain P. Mathews, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, which port she had left on January 10, with a general cargo and 338 pilgrims.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Adenwen.—The steamer Adenwen, 2386 tons, Captain A. M. Heyward, sailed on Monday for Hull and Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

S. S. Sultan Van Kochi.—The steamer Sultan Van Kochi, 1113 tons, Captain E. G. De Vries, sailed on Monday for Abadan, with ballast.

S. S. Kandelfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Kandelfels, 3604 tons, Captain G. Aetker, sailed on Monday for Madras and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Laguna.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Laguna, 3433 tons, Captain A. Sargenovich, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

The O. S. K. steamer Annan Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji the 25th instant.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	From
A.	Fredriko Glavie	Fuilos	J. M. & Co
B.	Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Janus	McDonal	M. M. & Co
G.	Henry R. James	Mayg	W. & A. G. & Co.
H.	Queenmoor	Tay	W. & Co. G. & Co.
K.	Rangoon Maru	Date	N. Y. K
M.	Arachne	Sergent	T. & Co.
N.	Ems	Charters	Ralli Bros
O. & E.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co.
O.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Laconia	Pesut	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Kola	Denne	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co
2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Laguna	Sarjonovich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
5.	[illegible]	ndick	A. L. S. N & Co.
6.	Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
6.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Summer	J. F. & Co.
8.	Ninive	Metzenheim	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10 & 11.	Iran	eabody	R. N. & Co
12&13	Banca	Sawood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15.	Glenclunv	Johnstone	T. M. & Co
16.	Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & C. S. N. & Co
A[illegible]dos	[illegible]ays	A. L. S. N. & Co
B[illegible]nkura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
B[illegible]gum	Wright	T. M. & Co.
B[illegible]unton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.
B[illegible]k	Hill	
B[illegible]dric	Mathews	Arab Steamer
C[illegible]oto	Pe[illegible]rine	V. S. N. & Co
C[illegible]rn Gowan	Rand	W. & A. G. & Co.
C[illegible]own	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co.
E[illegible]. Ferdinand	eva	AL. S. N. & C.
Elswick House	Smith	
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. & Co
Hos[illegible]	F an Eg[illegible]	T. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & C. S. N. Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co.
Khosuro	Hannas	T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Aaron	ttison	W. & A. G. & Co
Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & C.
Karachi maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
[illegible]ng on hall	[illegible]ay 31	W. & Co
Liberia	Schweder	T. M. & Co
Mantua	Viber	P. & O. S. N. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co.
Niagara	(Yacht)	Zabrielsen Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Oldal	Thom on	W. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
entakota	Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Resbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sunbeam	(yacht)	Callaway Lord Brassey
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
Talyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Thornbeck	Forster	W. A. G. & Co.
Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
Zarastrian	Osborn	Co. & Sons.

MR. HARDY AND THE SHADES.

A NEW YEAR POEM.

Mr. Thomas Hardy greets the New Year with a poem in the "Saturday Review" and one which is characteristically moving and profound.

In imagination he betakes himself to the company of the dead, much as he did years ago in his poem "I have lived with Shades," and revives the atmosphere of that haunting conception where, it will be remembered he led us in almost the Dantean manner through a procession of haunting reflections until we came full tilt against one of those quiet surprises of thought which mark nearly all his work.

In the new poem he conjures up around his contented grave the filmy "phantoms of men gone," who compare their present nonexistence with the numbness, and brevity, and uncertainties of the life they have left behind. In reply to a challenge, they thus address him:—

We are among the few death sets not free,
The hurt, misrepresented names, who come
At each year's brink, and cry to History
To do them justice, or go past them dumb.
We are stript of rights; our shames lie unredressed,
Our deeds in full anatomy are not shown,
Our words in morsels merely are expressed
On the scriptured page, our motives blurred, unknown.

This leaves the poet reflecting on the personages in history whom this attitude represents, "until"—a splendid line—"the New Year's dawn strode up the air." The whole poem has the sense of destiny and judgment in it, and "the eternal verities."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PARSI GENTLEMAN.

News is to hand in Bombay, of the sudden death, under suspicious circumstances, of Mr. Sorabji Khaikhosroo Mehta, a Parsi merchant of Bombay. The incident took place at Dhond, wither the decised had gone last week, and where he was suddenly found dead on Friday last, in the Dak Bungalow, in which he was putting up.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division and damper at Karachi and Kotah. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 26th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire						
Jask	82.	363.0	83		1.68	—0.62
Muskat						
Do. (25th)	83.	567.1	61		0.66	—1.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.	348.6	63		0.93	0.31
Rawalpindi	71.	539.8	86		3.24	0.02
Lahore	75.	944.9	92		1.29	—0.05
Sirsa	76.	346.0	82		1.26	0.36
Ambala	76.	740.1	73		0.96	—1.37
Delhi	75.	449.8	48		0.52	—0.83
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.	849.1	44		0.09	—0.77
Mainpuri	78.	344.4	61		0.26	—0.93
Jhansi	78.	647.2	43		0.37	—0.60
Cawnpore	77.	445.9	81		0.02	—1.05
Allahabad	79.	245.8	73		0.97	—0.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	81.	748.2	51		1.33	0.89
Karachi	78.	359.9	93		0.17	—0.49
Ajmer	78.	446.4	77		2.34	1.57
Jalpore	80.	447.6	49		0.83	0.08
Kotah	81.	650.6	61		1.03	0.52
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.	048.9	53		0.03	—0.14
Dwarka	85.	358.6	72		0.00	—0.10
Veraval	83.	456.4	48		0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	89.	150.1	29		0.00	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	89.	256.2	35		0.00	—0.32
Surat	92.	560.7	66		0.00	—0.21
Ahmedabad	89.	669.6	34		0.00	—0.21
Deesa	89.	248.3	40		0.01	—0.25
Neemuch	80.	747.0	51		0.12	—0.40
Indore	84.	752.0	52		0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.	345.5	58		0.94	—0.50
Saugor	81.	456.8	22		0.81	—0.67
Hoshangabad	84.	354.5	40		0.77	—0.42
Khandwa	89.	550.9	49		0.00	—0.94
Akola	90.	855.5	29		0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	88.	859.7	36		1.31	—0.09
Nagpur	86.	856.1	47		0.85	—0.72
Chanda	87.	954.2	63		0.37	—0.91
Raipur	84.	554.6	52		1.2	0.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.	467.8	67			—0.53
Ratnagiri	86.	364.9	38			—0.65
Mormugao	86.	867.1	61			—1.16
Karwar	91.	662.0	58			—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.	854.6	44		0.08	—0.68
Ahmednagar	85.	855.9	35		0.16	—0.92
Poona	87.	852.5	67			—1.07
Sholapur	87.	558.9	38		0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	86.	360.5	54		0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	82.	956.5	39		0.82	—1.08
Aurangabad	86.	156.3	30		0.00	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.	755.5	45		0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	84.	758.2	47		0.00	—1.24
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.	268.9	49		0.93	—2.42
Calicut	88.	469.2	68		4.67	—1.58
Cochin	90.	973.3	53		4.69	—3.76
Colombo	87.	472.	92		27.28	6.59
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	84.	963.2	85			—6.22
Bellary	88.	850.6	51		0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	87.	159.5	68		3.09	—1.52
Madras	84.	864.4	87		28.73	8.96
Bangalore	81.	854.8	58		0.34	—3.22
Coimbatore	87.	661.8	65		4.87	—0.02
Trichinopoly	86.	769.0	67		10.44	2.33
Negapatam	82.	570.8	71		53.35	25.04

FATAL HURRY.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Peter Salvador Baptista, a coal-supervisor in the Bombay Port Trust, and residing at Cavel, met with a fatal accident at Mahim on Sunday evening, by being run over by a train.

The deceased, it appears, went with a friend of his to Borivli to spend the day. From Borivli they went to Mahim whence they intended taking the train to Bombay. On entering the platform at Mahim Station in the evening the deceased jumped on the foot-board of a moving train and attempted to open the carriage door. In doing so he lost his hold on the door handle and fell between the moving train and the platform. He was run over and died on the spot.

An inquest was held on his dead body, at the morgue, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A PROW SUNK.

A collision occurred on Saturday night, in the docks, near Cross Island, between the s.s. Chindwara, and a prow belonging to Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar, which resulted in the prow sinking immediately. It appears that the prow, which was in charge of the tindal, Bhicaji Succaram, and a crew, was conveying 233 bales of cotton belonging to Messrs. Gaddam and Company, from the Sassoon Dock to the Victoria Dock, when the accident took place. The crew of the prow were picked up by the Chindwara.

A DOMESTIC FOUND DEAD.

A Hindu, named Mungia, who was employed as a domestic servant in a Parsee family, at Khetwadi, was found hanging from a beam in the kitchen, by a rope tied round his neck. The discovery was first made by the mistress of the house, a Parsee lady named Aimai, who had occasion to enter the kitchen to look for the deceased as the latter had failed to turn up to attend to his duties that morning.

It appears that on Sunday evening the deceased was seen tampering with a cupboard by his mistress who had threatened to report him to his master for doing so. The police on being informed had the body removed.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

No precipitation of importance is reported although little snow continues to fall in Kashmir. The temperature is high in Baluchistan and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Sind. It is normal elsewhere. The air is unusually dry in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 25th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.955
Temperature of Air	degrees.	77.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69.1
Dew Point	"	55.1
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	85.4
Manimum do. do.		69.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, WNW NNW,
Movement of Wind do.		118

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-15 a m., Standard Time on the 26th January, was 30.144 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all anerold readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth sill.
	January	h.	m.	ft. in
Mon.	26	m 11	31	26 2
Tues.	27	m 0	16	29 3
		0	10 a	26 5
Wed.	28	m 0	44	29 2
		0	46 a	26 7
Thurs.	29	m 1	10	28 10
		1	29 a	26 5
Fri.	30	m 1	34	28 4
		1	53 a	26 2
Satur	31	m 1	57	27 9
	February	2	25 a	25 8
Sun.	1	m 2	26	27 2
		2	59 a	25 2

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	January	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon	26	m 5	54	18 10
		5	24 a	16 1
Tues	27	m 6	25	18 3
		5	59 a	16 3
Wed	28	m 6	54	17 10
		6	30 a	16 8
Thurs	29	m 7	23	17 8
		6	59 a	17 3
Fri	30	m 7	50	17 8
		7	27 a	17 11
Satur	31	m 8	16	17 10
	February	7	54 a	18 9
Sun	1	m 8	43	18 0
		8	20 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
26. (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 28m
27. (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h 29 a
28. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h 29m
29. (Thurs.)	7h. 14m.	6h 30m
30. (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
31. (Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
February 1. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 26.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages *Rs.* *From* *Bank.*

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steady but the volume of business passing on either side of the account is small.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1-4	3 32	
D. D mail	1-4	3 32	
T. T. forward, 15th Mar.	1-4		1-16
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32	
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	9-32	
,, ,, forward, 15th Mar.	1-4	1-4	
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	13-32	
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½	
Marks ,, ,, ...		139½	
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½	
,, ,, Shanghai ...		187½	
,, ,, Japan		148	

BULLION.

On Saturday Bar Silver in London was 1/16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months at 269/16 and 263/8 respectively. The Local Market has been steadier and has advanced 3 annas since the opening with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	76	9	0
2nd Settlement.....	76	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 23rd January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	48	52,241
B. B. & C. I. Railway	26	30,857

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and firm to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95/2/6 gradually improved and finally closed at Rs. 95/3/6 for 30th January delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement stood about an anna up throughout the day. A fair amount of business was done to-day.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) where placed at Rs. 102/8; 4 per cent. (short dated) changed hands at Rs. 101/10.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a better tone to-day, and a moderate amount of business both for cash and forward delivery was booked in course of the day.

David stood steady at Rs. 467/8; Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 437/8; Currimbhai stood at Rs. 222/8; Crescent at Rs. 111/4.

Finally changed hands at Rs. 310 and Swan at Rs. 275; Madhavji were quiet at Rs. 1,130; Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,475; Bombay Burma moved up to Rs. 922/8 (cum. dividend).

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 227/8; and Preference at Rs. 270.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,570.

Mandra Bhon Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 2 premium.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 141.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 76 and Rs. 76/8.

Deferred improved to Rs. 135.

COTTON.

The American Markets closed 3 to 5 points higher on Saturday. There is a good demand by spinners in spite of the bearish Ginners report. A private telegram received yesterday states that there are signs of American spinners becoming uneasy, and that free buying is expected soon. Japan is also said to be buying American cotton heavily. A good business in Manchester is reported with China. The outlook is by no means discouraging, notwithstanding the heavy ginnings.

The tone of the Local Market on opening this morning was steadier. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 297, and fully good Bengal March Rs. 213. Fine Khamgaon Akola March was offering at Rs. 250. There was little enquiry during the early part of the day. At Colaba rates fluctuated slightly and a moderate business was done in Khamgaon Akhola March at Rs. 247 to Rs. 248. Good Broach closes at Rs. 296/97.

The following extracts are from the "Manchester Guardian" of the 8th January, and are from their correspondent in New York under date 26th December last:—

While confidence is far from restored, a general feeling prevails that the financial situation will improve as a result of the passage of the Currency Bill, and that this in turn will be reflected in the cotton industry. Then too, while the greater part of the trade feel certain that the Government has under-estimated the crop this season, there are those who claim an unusually large percentage of the yield has been ginned. They base their opinions on the fact that the weather for the past two months has been decidedly favourable, and that pickings and ginning has progressed without interruption, and that it is reasonable to conclude that practically 95 per cent. of the crop has been ginned. Many too, say 12c. cotton discounts a crop of fully fifteen million bales, and that when the fact that consumption is running on a record-breaking scale is taken into consideration present prices are too low. These people ridicule the reports that consumption will decrease this season. Takings are in excess of last year, and spinners, they claim, take the cotton to spin, and the consumption will, if anything, increase. Furthermore, January liquidation has been one of the chief causes of the decline, and it is felt that after January notices are out of the way the market will do better. It is also declared that long contracts carried in this market as hedges against forward business by foreign manufacturers have been liquidated on a large scale, that spinners in many instances are unprotected, and that sooner or later this will be reflected by their buying either futures or spot cotton.

Although it is rather early to consider new crop possibilities, many in the trade are paying considerable attention to the next crop outlook. It has been estimated that the South will plant at least forty millions acres this coming season. Advices from Austin predict for Texas the biggest cotton crop in its history next season, as there have been good heavy rains in almost every section of the State. It has been reported that an enormous tract of land near San Antonio will be broken and placed under irrigation next spring, with cotton the principal crop. As a matter of fact, the acreage throughout the belt will depend considerably upon climatic conditions during the spring, and the course of price between now and the planting season will also influence the planter to a great extent. The boll weevil is expected to show up in new territory during the coming season, but it is known that the planter has of late years been able to minimise the damage from this insect.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals ..	226	217	208	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals ..	226	217	208	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	225	214	205	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	227	218	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Hinguighat Wardha ..	233	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	279	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	269	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Peoharum	262	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	248	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	251	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	305	..	..	296	Mar. 25th. 15-25
do	..	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Muttia	223	209	..	..	Ready.
H. G. Rajputana ..	230	221	212	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000
Months	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.79 plus. 6
F. M.	6.79 ,, 6
M. A.	6 81 ,, 6
A. M.	6.79 ,, 6
M. J.	6.79 ,, 6
J. J.	6.75 ,, 6
J. A.	6.70 ,, 6
A. S.	6.55 ,, 5
S. O.	6.39 ,, 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

These Markets are closed to-day.

Wheat:—White Delhi May Rs. 5-15-0 R. T.

Linseed:—Bold Brown May Rs. 8-13-0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—Brown Delhi May Rs. 8-15-0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending up to Saturday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	21,501 Bales
Wheat	7,563 Cwts
Linseed	2,530 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	199 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	7,259 ,,
Poppyseed.....	1 ,,
Groundnuts.....	8,317 ,,
Castorseed	10,388 ,,
Rice	4,877 ,,
Myrabollams	2,188 ,,
Cottonseed	3,311 ,,
Mowrasseed	175 ,,
Gram	828 ,,
Jowar.....	4,318 ,,
Maize	nil. ,,
Barley	nil. ,,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1570
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	644
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,635
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,300
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	2-
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	250
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	36
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	3
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	17
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
£12 A		16%	£22 1-2
£12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£15 1
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	Feb.	£4	£8
National Bank of India £12	Nov. Sep Mar	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	800
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	90
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	635
Bombay United	May Nov	25	485
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	250
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,350
China	Mar-Sep.	50	615
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,410
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do	Nil	10
Coorla	April	40	450
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	114
Currimbhoy	do.	10	222 1-2
David	May.-Nov.	20	466½
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	437
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50	1,400
Fluhy Mills	do	7-8	312
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	100
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	140
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	90
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	87 1-2
Jewraj B	May	20	400
Jubilee	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatau	May-Nov.	45	1,300
Kohinoor	Mar. Aug.	25	742
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,120
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,122
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,000
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,470
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	21 3-4
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,014
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	160
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	300
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1 1521-2
Sun	Oct.	..	115
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O	10	280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,200
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton .. O	..	Nil	340
P.	..	Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	420
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

	Last Div. Rs.	Year. Rs.
Akbar	30	480
Albert Karachee	Nov.	45	500
Bcmbay Cawnpore ..	Aug	6¾	120
Bombay Press	Dec	15	2000
Bcmbay City	Oct.	14	93
Fort	Nov.	5	100
Godavary Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabnathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hinjolee	..	5	75
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	140
Jamna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7½	707
Kamavarm	Sept	30	365
Mahalapura Cotn. ..	..	7½	101
Mahava	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Marwar Manufacturing .	Aug	12½	200
New East India ..	Sep	7½	910
New Motasil Co., ..	Nov.	55	810
New Berar	Oct.	35	545
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	615
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	30	200
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept	40	510
Varliwan G.P. ..	..	12	133

Railway Companies.

Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	104
Sara Sirajgani Rly. .. 25	Jan. July	4%	25½
Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Ahmedabad Prantij Rly	Feb.-July	6½	6 0
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan-July.	4%	120
Dhond Baramati Rs 80..	..	4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..	..	4%	110
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.	..	14
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Jan.-Aug	6%	580
Ahmedabad Dholka Rly	Jan.-Aug	5½	141

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div	Year.
Alcock Ashtown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.T. Co., Ld. Rs 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankua ..	..	..	2
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	..
Badham Pile ..	..	2	90
Bahola Tram Co., ..	Jan-Aug	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	920
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co. Ld	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 214
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	230
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep-Oct.	20%	270
Central I.M. Co., Ld., ..	April	30Hyr	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	8	440
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30	110
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50. ..	..	..	530
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30 1½	105
Indian Cotton Company, O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7% ..	80
P.....100..	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co. ..	July	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	July.	..	100
Larkins & Co., ...	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P. ..	..	7%	93
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	2½	490
Phillips & Co., ...	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co , ..	..	45	835
Shivrajpur Syndi, etc. ..	..	..	22
Sir dar Gurbie G's Co. ..	Mar.-Au	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O. Jan. D. & P July	.. .. ..	77 135
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	158
O. 800 ..	..	..	92
Tacks.. & Co., 800 ..	..	7%	210
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs.	69
Thacker & Co ..	July.	Rs. 15	489
Katni Cement Ordy. 80 ..	..	..	69
effd. 38 ..	..	..	110
Pref. 80 ..	..	..	83
Indian Cement Rs. 100 ..	..	..	140

OUTLOOK FOR 1914.

FACTS FOR PESSIMISTS

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

The coming of 1914 has led men to take stock of the social outlook and to try to foresee what the New Year has in store for us, says "Public Opinion." The look forward is accompanied by many looks backward, happily to count the gain.

"The most hopeful feature of the age," says Dr. Clifford, "is the way in which the State is more and more discharging the duties supposed to belong to the Churches: the ecclesiastical and theological is left to its real trustee—the Church—and the State is becoming altruistic; it grows less and less ecclesiastical and more and more really religious."

IN THE SUNSHINE.

"A master of practical wisdom who has lately passed away," says "The Times"—"one whose eye could take in the experience both of the East and of the West—has said, 'What we have to do is to look the *present* steadily in the face, and to keep the mind clear of the old illusions that have always tempted people to despondency."

"It may be permissible at least once a year to own that we have long stood, still stand, and may continue to stand, in the full sunshine."

"In the sum of all powers and products moral and material—not only in its wealth and commerce and lighting power, but in its literature and arts, in the probity of its public men, the spirit of its government and the character of its people—the British Empire is more virile now, more full of vitality, than ever it was in the past," says an Optimist in "The Times."

"Other peoples suspect it if our own prophets do not. Strength can afford to be silent; but it is folly to allow the present raise and chattering doctrines to go without protest. England is not degenerate. The empire is not tottering to its fall. Let us have faith in our country and set ourselves steadfastly against all teaching which undermines the pride of Britons in the fact that they are British. Blessed be the towers that crown England so fair!"

SIGNS OF A COMMON INTEREST.

"There are signs, in spite of strikes and similar troubles, that the consciousness of a common interest between the classes that work and the class that directs work is growing in strength," says the "Daily Post." "The subject of discipline and allegiance has forced upon the leaders of the working class, and in the solution of that problem will be found the path towards national unity."

NOT A BY-PLANET FOR MARRED SOULS.

"Looking at contemporary Britain and most other nations the natural tendency of sane and serious people is to be ashamed of both the past and the present, and to concentrate their imagination and energy on the paths and tasks ahead," says the "Daily Herald." "In this way we might in due course create an order which would show that ours is not a by-planet for marred and disabled souls unable to keep with the march of existence on globes where being really live and evolve. That is what is too often suggests at present. We want to retrieve its poor character."

SOME UNCLEAN THING

"1913 has been a wonderful year," says Mr. Keir Hardie in the "Labour Leader." "Its trade returns are as exciting as the Genii tales of the Arabian Nights. Over the Seven Seas have come and gone from our shores £1,200,000 of merchandise. In imagination we can follow the ships to every point of the globe in both hemispheres. We can see men of every race and colour, in every land from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand, freely giving their toil and their skill and their natural products that all the world may share with them, and they with us, in the good things of life.

"But some monstrous, unclean thing is at work somewhere that poisons and destroys the virtue of the merchandise ere it reaches the peoples, so that all the toil is turned to no account for the toilers in whose homes there is want and misery where health and plenty should abound.

"And the most wonderful thing about the year has been the manner and the extent in which the toilers have grown restless and uneasy over their lot. For many, many years some of us have watched and waited for signs of unrest under the surface of the submerged class," adds Mr. Hardie.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., in the "Evening News," says: "If we are to settle industrial strife during 1914 we shall have to begin to act on the accepted principle that Labour must have the means to live a fuller life. Once all parties are agreed upon that, there will not be much difficulty in finding ways and means to give effect to the principle and desire.

"Unless that principle is accepted we cannot expect that the New Year will see much cessation in the deplorable conflicts between capitalists and workmen."

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGE-PAYERS.

"Incalculable still are the internal forces at work within the hearts and minds of men," says "The Times." "It is they which have produced the extraordinary turmoils of the last three years, and the signs of their continued activity are plain to every eye. The year has begun with numerous stubborn conflicts between wage-earners and wage-payers carried over from the most disputatious period on record, and with no signs of a more peaceful temper, but rather the contrary.

"We say wage-earners and wage-payers, because the old division between Labour and Capital in these matters has become obsolete and a new classification is necessary to describe the opposing forces. This is one of the signs of the times. The strike of municipal workers at Leeds, the more recent one at Blackburn, other manifestations of the same spirit elsewhere, the threatened strike of postal servants—all these are outside the old category of Capital v. Labour. So are the strikes of wage-earners employed by trade unions and co-operative societies.

SOME CHEERFUL FACTS.

"The old spirit of national parsimony still exists, and jeremiads are uttered by eminent persons who shut their eyes to plain evidences of the unexampled prosperity which has given a record Christmas to the comfortable and the well-to-do," says Mr. Chiozza Money in the "British Weekly." "Great national duties stare us in the face which cannot be performed, any more than Old Age Pensions could be performed, without expenditure.

"Let me in the briefest form remind those who think with Lord Rosebery of the income tax assessments of recent years. The following figures represent millions of pounds:—

GROSS ASSESSMENT TO INCOME TAX.

1903-4	903
1904-5	912
1905-6	925
1906-7	944
1907-8	980
1908-9	1 0 0
1909-10	1011
1910-11	1,0'6
1911-12	1,070
1912-13	1,120*
1913-14	1,150*

Estimated.

AN INCREASE OF 250 MILLIONS INCOME.

"It will be seen that the increase in the ten years is nearly £250,000,000!" adds Mr. Money. "That is to say, in only ten years the income of the "British 'classes' has increased by a sum *as great as that which we raise by taxes and rates for national and local purposes put together.* No wonder that the newspapers have columns headed 'Record Christmas Sale of Presents,' 'The Richest Christmas,' 'A Christmas of Gold,' 'More Money than ever being Spent.'

"We have a great prosperity and a great shame, and the shame can only be eradicated by measures of social reform which we have abundant means to prosecute."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Jan. 27.

108. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday, the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m., at Headquarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Headquarters to-day Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

109. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members Firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets. "A" Company, on Wednesday the 28th instant; "D" Company, on Thursday the 29th instant.

110. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

Conveyance.—On Saturday, the 31st January.—Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 1-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily from 2nd to 6th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 29th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

11. Parade Service.—There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning 1st February at Santa Cruz Camp after parade. Times will be notified later.

112. Leave.—No. 6976 Vol. J.P. Gomez, "F" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 19th February to 31st March 1914.

F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it to-day, now while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,

NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET: THIRD TEST MATCH.

RUBBER WON BY ENGLAND.

England beat South Africa at Johannesburg yesterday in the third Test Match of the present tour by 91 runs.

England's victory has made them certain of the rubber, which has thus been won for the first time by an English team in South Africa, and so one great object of the tour has been accomplished. The first two matches were runaway victories, both being won in a single innings.

No one can pretend that South Africa is for the moment the equal or nearly the equal of the great side that England has sent out. The M.C.C. team have suffered from injuries and illness, first Mr. D. C. Robinson and then Hearne and Booth having been disabled, but even so the side has proved strong enough.

TWO STRIKING FEATURES.

The two most striking features of the Test Matches on the English side have been the bowling of Barnes and the batting of Hobbs. Barnes has shown that South Africa conditions were no bar to his success. This tour has confirmed his position as one of the greatest of bowlers of all time, and incidentally one of the most beautiful to watch. His record in the Test Matches is truly astonishing. It is as follows:—

DURBAN.—First Innings.—Five wickets for 57; Second Innings.—Five wickets for 48.

JOHANNESBURG (first match).—First Innings.—Eight for 56; Second Innings.—Nine for 103.

JOHANNESBURG (second match).—First Innings.—Three for 26; Second Innings.—Five for 102. Total, 35 wickets for 329 runs, and an average of nearly six wickets an innings, at a cost of 11.2 runs a wicket.

Hobbs's batting in Test Matches has been also remarkable. His scores are.—

DURBAN.—

JOHANNESBURG (first match), 23.

JOHANNESBURG (second match), 92 and 41.

Average.—59.5.

There is no enormous score but no failure, and when he made the 23 he was out off a full-pitch. Mead's success after several failures in representative matches in England is most gratifying.

As was remarked in "The Times" recently, it is much to be hoped that the setback in South African cricket is only temporary. The fight they made in the third match must at least be encouraging. Mr. Taylor, their captain, has proved himself one of the great batsmen of the day, and the promise he showed in England in 1912 has been amply fulfilled, but it is obvious that neither in batting nor bowling can the present South African cricketers be compared to their great sides of half-a-dozen years ago. Of the players new to Test Matches the most successful have been Mr. Hands, as a batsman, and Mr. Blanckenberg as a bowler.

Mr. Taylor evidently felt the weight of his responsibility, and his play generally was much below his usual form. Mr. Zulch was unlucky in getting out in the last over before luncheon, when he was thoroughly set, and Mr. Ward was rarely beaten and put up a most solid defence.

The M.C.C. fielding was very keen indeed. The "barracking" of Barnes by the crowd was due, no doubt, to the excitement towards the end of the match. Score:—

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hobbs, c. Ward, b. Dixon	92	c. Nourse, b. Dixon	41
Rhodes, l.-b.-w., b. Taylor	35	c. Ward b. Taylor	0
Barnes, c. and b. Dixon	27	l. b.-w., b. Newberry	0
Mead, b. Blanckenberg	0	c. Tuckett, b. Newberry	86
The Hon. L. H. Tennyson, b. Nourse	21	c. Beaumont, b Nourse	6
Mr. J.W.H.T. Douglas c. Ward b. Blanckenberg	30	b. Newberry	77
Woolley l.-b.-w.b. Taylor	7	st. Ward b. Newberry	37
Relf, l.-b.-w., b. Nourse	0	b. Blanckenberg	25
Mr. M.C. Bird, st. Ward, b. Taylor	1	not out	20
Barnes, b. Blanckenberg	5	b. Blanckenberg	0
Strudwick, not out	9	c. Tuckett, b. Blanckenberg	0
Byes, 4; l.-b.,7	11	Byes, 10; l.-b.5. w.,1	16
Total	238	Total	208

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. H.W. Taylor, c. Woolley b. Relf	14	c. Tennyson b Relf	70
Mr. J.W. Zulch, c. and b. Hearne	38	c. and b. Relf	82
Mr. T.A. Ward, b. Hearne	15	c. Strudwick b. Douglas.	40
Mr. R. Beaumont, c. Rhodes, b Hearne	6	b. Barnes	0
Mr. A.D. Nourse, b. Hearne	1	c. Strudwick, b. Barnes..	6
Mr. P. Hands, hit wicket, b. Hearne	25	c Tennyson, b. Barnes..	7
Mr. G.P.D. Hartigan, b. Barnes	18	c. Douglas, b. Barnes	0
Mr. C. Newberry, c. Hearne, b. Rhodes.	15	b Barnes	13
Mr. C. Dixon, c. Rhodes, b. Barnes	0	b. Hearne	0
Mr. L.R. Tuckett, b. Barnes	0	not out	0
Mr. J.M. Blanckenberg, not out	4	b. Douglas	59
Byes, 4; l.-b., 9; n.-b., 1	14	Byes, 17; l.-b. 8; n.-b.,2	27
Total	151	Total	304

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nourse	9	1	22	2	Tuckett	10	1	45	0
Dixon	19	2	62	2	Newberry	10	1	29	0
Blackenberg	22	1	4	54	3	Taylor	10	5	15	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nourse	13	4	36	1	Blanckenberg	21	3	7	66	3
Taylor	6	1	38	1	Newberry	22	2	72	4
Dixon	21	4	56	1	Tuckett	10	3	24	0

SOUTH AFRICA.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnes	16	3	26	3	Douglas	7	2	16	0
Hearne	16	4	49	5	Woolley	5	1	13	0
Relf	14	7	24	1	Rhodes	3.5	1	9	1

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnes	34	8	102	5	Hearne	14	2	58	1
Relf	29	12	40	2	Woolley	7	0	24	0
Rhodes	6	1	17	0	Bird	2	1	2	0
Douglas	13.4	2	34	2					

HINDU CRICKET CLUBS' LEAGUE.

A meeting of the representatives of Hindu Cricket Clubs in Bombay was held in the New English School Kelewadi, Girgaum at 3 p.m. on Sunday last. Mr. A. H. Kirtikar was in the chair. The aim of forming the League is to raise the standard of Hindu Cricket. A provisional committee was appointed to frame rules which will be submitted before a meeting of the representatives of Hindu clubs to be held on Sunday the 1st February at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in New English School, Kelewadi, Girgaum. The Provisional Committee consists of Messrs T. A. Kulkarni (Secretary), A. H. Kirtikar, European orchestra has [illegible]

FROM CALCUTTA TO COLOMBO.

MR. SHORROCK'S YACHT TRIP.

Mr. Guy Shorrock in his yacht Lady Vancy reached Colombo at about ten o'clock on Friday night, after beating about for some time awaiting a pilot, who failed to put in an appearance, says the Colombo correspondent of the "Statesman". Mr. Shorrock piloted the vessel into harbour himself, and anchored under the walls of the break-water. Later, the pilot came on board, and the yacht was berthed opposite the Colombo Sailing Club. A representative of the Sailing Club went on board and welcomed Mr. Shorrock, and invited him to meet the members of the club at dinner next Tuesday at the Grand Oriental Hotel. The invitation was accepted. Mr. Shorrock was met in Colombo by his sister, who has been staying with friends here.

Mr. Shorrock in the course of an interview, said that the voyage to Colombo had been most enjoyable, though somewhat uneventful.

"We dropped the pilot," he said, "on Monday morning, January 12th, at 9-30 a.m. and after leaving the Sanguneas we had a light breeze for the first 200 miles. From that point onwards to Galle we experienced a good moderate breeze, and the vessel averaged about seven and half knots an hour. We kept in the main steamer track, and during the run to Galle we were hailed by several steamers, all of which wished us the best of luck. On arriving at Galle we experienced dead calm, and this continued all the way to Colombo. We had to start the motor, and we were propelled by this means for the last day of our trip."

"What do you think of the yacht?" he was asked.

"She is a grand little boat," was the reply, "and reflects the greatest credit on her builders. We have had no trouble of any kind, and she is wonderfully steady. In a moderate breeze she has been averaging over seven knots an hour, and this could be considerably increased in a strong wind."

Mr. Shorrock said on the first day they did 67 miles, second day 78, and the third 97. Then they had two real good days, covering 146 and 142 miles respectively with a following wind. They had a stiff wind and a bumpy sea the next day. One hundred and thirty miles were left behind and the tide helped them all the way down the East Coast to Galle, where they were becalmed. The officers of the vessel are all exceedingly pleased with the manner in which the first stage of the voyage has been accomplished, and stated that they were feeling exceedingly fit. Books, magazines and papers are provided for their leisure moments; also games and a gramophone. As regards the native crew the first officer remarked that they were splendid seamen. He added that they were the most contented body of men he had ever had dealings with and they spent most of their time fishing off the side of the vessel. Provisions and water will be taken on at Colombo, and it is expected that the yacht will remain in port until Wednesday or Thursday next.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

79 COMPANY R. G. A. (8) BEAT 85 COMPANY R. G. A. (0).

A rather uninteresting game was witnessed last evening on the Marine Lines ground in connection with the Garrison Tournament.

The game opened with 79th Company carrying the ball into 85th Company's territory, but were too slow in front of goal to score. Not till the game had been in progress for 15 minutes were they able to register the first point through Farmer. The same player added another goal. After 5 minutes further play Mr. Garry placed a third to the credit of his side shortly before the close of the first half. 85th Company seldom carried the play into 79th Company's "25" and at no time looked like scoring.

The opening of the second half saw the 79th Company storming their opponents' goal. Farmer was the only player who proved himself by adding four goals to his credit while Mr. Garry could only account for one of the several chances offered him by his wing men. The 85th Company could only force a single "25" during the second period. White in goal for the 85th Company defended remarkably well and saved his side from a worse defeat.

To-day's game is between 52nd Company R. G. A. and "G" Company Sherwood Foresters on the Marine Lines ground.

KANARA SARASWAT UNION CRICKET CLUB.

The sixth annual general meeting of the above institution was held on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramakrishna Rao. The report showed that last year the Club played comparatively fewer matches than in previous years but the results were far better. The financial position of the Club is regarded as very satisfactory in spite of the heavy expenditure in connection with the purchase of new kit. The Chairman delivered an impressive address pointing out to the members the necessity of raising the status of the Club and placing the finances on a better footing. Some donations were announced and it was resolved to make attempts to increase the funds very substantially. A vote of thanks to the Chairman followed by the serving of light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

THE EXCELSIOR.

One of the features of the programme at the after-dinner performance at the Excelsior on Sunday night, was the music played by His Excellency the Governor's band under the conductorship of Mr. Behr. Every item played by the band was encored, His Excellency has given his permission for his orchestra to appear again at the Excelsior on next Saturday and Sunday for the accompaniment of the next big Excelsior film, "The Inheritance of Remi Dubraise," a modern comedy drama. It is worthy of note that this is the first time that a full

THE HON. AND MRS. J. FREEMAN-MITFORD.

Reproduced from the "Bystander."

The marriage of Fraulein Marie Anna Von Friedlander-Fuld to the Hon. John Freeman-Mitford, took place on January 6 at Trinity Church, Berlin. Fraulein Friedlander-Fuld is sole heiress to a fortune of some five millions, being the only daughter of Herr Friedlander-Fuld, the German "Coal King." The Hon. Freeman-Mitford is the fourth son of Lord Redesdale and is to enter his father-in-law's firm. He has for some time past been in business in Hamburg.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 31st January.)

The entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 26th January.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Welman's b e g North (6 years.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch e g Forfeit (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish (5 years.)
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn (5 years.)
H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R (5 years.)
R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged.)
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged.)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seignenre (4 years.)
Mr. R. R S' b e g Smirk (4 years.)
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (5 years.)
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaida II (4 years.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' b aus g Master Delaval (aged.)
Mr. D Blythe's b aus g Beroll (5 years.)

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hoosam-el-mulook (6 years.)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years.)
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Nakib (5 years.)
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Tajilmulook (aged.)
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years.)
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged.)
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged.)
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanie (aged.)
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (aged.)
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged.)
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto (aged.)
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged.)
Mr. R. R. S'. g a h Abdul Malik 13-2¾ (aged.)
Mr. R. R. S.' g a h Regent (aged.)
Mr. R. R. S.' b a h Thank you 13-3 (aged.)
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years.)

THE SION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Long Silk (4 years.)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (3 years.)
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Md. Mustapha's g a h Minimax (3 yrs.)
Mr. Mahomed Haji's ch a h Nawabzada (4 years.)
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's b a h Malacca (to be aged.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Balkan Prince 13-3½ (3 years.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' g a h George V. (5 years.)
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' b a h Partner (2 years.)
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Gulberga (3 yrs.)
Mr. Abdulla Faras' b a h Golden Gate (4 years.)
Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Timoor 13-3¾ (4 years.)
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Engine 14-0 (3 years.)
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's b a h Aromatic 14-0 (4 years.)
Mr. Juma bin Abdoola's b a h Sir Tabib S. A. Wahed's g a h Khai lan 13-3½ (3 years.) 13-3¾ (3 years.)
Mr. Saleh Moosa's ch a h Najee (3 years.)
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator 14-0 (3 years.)
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½ (3 years.)
Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Burjes (aged.)
Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Continental (to be aged.)
Mr. P. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag 13-2½ (3 years.)
Mr. Salim Abdooll Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy 13-2¾ (4 years.)
Mr. Salim Abdooll Rehman's ch a h Louvre (3 years.)
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Thorium (3 years.)
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanjee's g a h Magic (3 years.)
Mr. Jaffer Baaker's b a h Heliograph (5 years.)
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Bin Rashid 14-0 (3 years.
Messrs Heath and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Night Hawk 13-3½ (3 yrs.)
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Arren 13-3¾ (4 years.)
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Peter (3 years.)
Mr. Hoosein Kadam's g a h Rising Dawn (6 years.)
Mr. Falah Khaderis g a h Rangit (3 years.)
Messrs. Yah and Esmail Gusoo's g a h Excelsior (to be aged.)
Messrs Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdool Rassool Esa's ch a h Kadim 14-0 (5 years.)
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Reigh Allah 13-3½ (3 years.)
Mr. Mahmood Award's b a h Talisman (to be aged.)
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Tuba 14-0 (6 years.)

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser 13-3¾.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Hercules 13-3½.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' ch a h Battle 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' g a h Subeh Pasha 13-2.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Fared Beg 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Inspiration 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Columbus 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' bl a h Progress 14-0.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 13-2¾.
Mr. Mahomed Mana's g a h Crescent 13-2½.
Mr. Abdool Latiff Mana's g a h Hongkong (to be measured.)
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Yama 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Vindication 13-2¼.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Navigator, 14-0
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's b a h Faleh Khan 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Decoration 13-3½.
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's ch a h Hawzan 13-2½.
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's b a h Meteor 13-2½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser 14-0.
Mr. Khatab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava 14-0.
Mr. Esmail Jurgis' g a h Ambassador 13-3½.
Mr. Salim Abdull Rehman's ch a h Stable Boy, 13-2¾.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's ch a h Afreen 14-0.
Mr. Helmi Effende's b a h Zindan 13-2.
Mr. Helmi Effendi's bl a h Black Sea 13-2½.
Mr. Pasu Malsi's b a h Arabian Consul 13-1½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½.
Messrs. Health and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Night Hawk 13-3½.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha 13-1¾.
Mr Mujeed Abdool Rehman's g a h Pepul 13-3.
Messrs. Essa Mulla Sulleman and Abdull Rassool Esa's g a h Sayel 13-1½.
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoo's b a h Vudhia 13-2½.
Mr. Yas Khadayer and Mahomood Shirazi b a h Conspirator 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Bosahan's b a h Mishari 13-3½.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's b a h Prince Orion 13-3¾.
Messrs. Shaik Kassum and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta 13-2½.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Thunder 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Ebrahim Mana's b a h Adventure 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Mahomood Mahomed's g a h Sayaar 13-2½.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathurdass' ch a h Galiard 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Chechan 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Zuheir 13-3½.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Electric 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. R.'s g a h Abdull Malik 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. R.'s g a h Pendil 13-3½.
Mr. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha 13-2½.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub 14-0.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster 14-0.

RADIO MESSAGES NOTIFICATION.

The transport Hardinge left Bombay at 9-45 hours to-day. Radio messages will be

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CAREY.—January 9th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain P. G. Carey, 31st Punjabis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—JOHNSON.—On 1st January, 1914 at St. Peter's Church, Abbeydale, Sheffield, by the Rev. W. J. Morrison, M.A., J. Harold Rogers, of Paignton, S. Devon, (only son of the late J. M. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers) to Ada, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, of the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Parel, Bombay, and 2, Edgefield Road, Sheffield.

A. S R S. CASE.

MR. ENGLEKEN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day committed Mr. H. T. Engleken, Travelling Secretary, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Madras High Court. Mr. Engleken was remanded to custody pending the disposal of an application to be made on his behalf to the High Court for his liberation on bail.

DACOITY ON A TEA ESTATE.

EUROPEAN PLANTER REPORTED TO BE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

News has reached Calcutta of a dacoity which occurred the day before yesterday on the estate of Mr. Higgins, a tea planter, of Chittagong. Details are wanting, but it is understood that Mr. Higgins himself received some injuries and that a wounded dacoit was captured.

RIFLE RANGES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

A letter from the European Defence Association to the Government of India is published on the subject of insufficient supply of ribe ranges for Volunteers.

The Association refer especially to the closing on account of accidents of rifle ranges used by the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers and the Calcutta Light Horse. They say, however, that they are informed that in Bombay and Rangoon, the ranges have also steadily been closed without regard to the provision of adequate alternative arrangements.

MARRIAGE OF BISHOP OF RANGOON.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

To-day at the Cathedral Dr. Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon, was married to Miss Annie Hardy, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hardy of Danehurst, Sussex, before a large representative assembly including Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson and representatives of all nationalities and clergy of the Diocese and also clergy of other denominations.

The Metropolitan of India officiated, and the reception was held at Government House, where the Lieutenant-Governor proposed the health of the couple, to which the bridegroom replied.

The bridal party left for Thandaung for their honeymoon. The presents were handsome, costly and numerous.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF THRALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Jan. 26.

The Right Reverend Dr. Mathew Makel Bishop of Thrales and Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam, Roman Cathelic Suddist Diocese, died suddenly at 5 p.m., to-day at his residence here. It is believed that he had an attack of small-pox with haemorrhage. Deceased was 64 years of age.

WHERE DR. JOHNSON LIVED

RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE IN GOUGH SQUARE.

Dr. Johnson's house in Gough-square, which was acquired a year or two ago by Mr. Leicester Harmsworth, has now been completely restored, and will shortly be opened to the public.

The woodwork of the staircase and partitions (says "The Times") was found to be covered with six coats of paint, and this has been burnt off, leaving the wood in its natural condition. Mr. Harmsworth has personally supervised the work, which appears to have been very well done, the simplicity of the interior being preserved, while the rooms have been coloured to harmonise with the design of the building. The staircase leading to Dr. Johnson's rooms on the top floor has been restored, but the partition which divided the floor into two rooms was so dilapidated that it had to be removed, so that the floor now comprises one large room extending to the outer walls. There are window seats in several of the rooms, the fire-places contain the old grates, and the doors have been denuded of paint. The only modern feature is that the whole house will be lighted by electricity. Dr. Johnson's garden on the left side of the house was hidden from passers-by by a wall about 7 ft. high, but this has been demolished and railings have been substituted. The garden, which is small, has now been paved and at the back is a narrow bed in which flowers are to be planted. At the side of the garden, away from the house, is a small building

THRILLING SEA STORY.

SURVIVORS' NARRATIVES.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Dover wrote on January 5:—

Thrilling stories of a five days' experience in a terrific gale on the Liverpool ship Dalgonar, of 2,665 tons burthen, were told by the survivors who were landed at Dover, on the afternoon of Jan. 6. The captain and three men lost their lives in the disaster, which occurred in the South Pacific, twenty-six hands being rescued, after suffering great hardships, by the French sailing ship, Loire, bound to Dunkirk. Six of the crew were transferred on Nov. 18, to the French sailing ship La Fontaine, bound for Falmouth.

The twenty who were landed at Dover this afternoon from Dunkirk included the first mate, Mull, of Liverpool, second mate, Oxnard, of Liverpool, and the third mate, May, of Hereford. The survivors had lost all their belongings in the wreck most of the men being in thin dungaree suits. In conversation they told me the following story of the loss of the vessel.

"We were on a voyage from Callao, in Peru, to Taltal, Chile, in ballast, when we ran into a terrific gale on Oct. 9. The ship rolled very heavily, with the result that the ballast shifted, and she took an alarming list. Matters became worse, and the ship heeled so far over that her decks were almost perpendicular with her keel out of the sea, and we anticipated every minute that she would turn turtle. As there appeared no possibility of the ship righting herself the captain gave orders for boats to be got out. This was a very difficult matter owing to the position of the ship. We had to get in the boats and let them drop down the deck. There was just a chance of this succeeding, but in the howling gale the boats were in each case swept against the partially capsized ship, and the sides torn out, everyone being thrown into the sea.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

"It was then a struggle for life, but fortunately the overhanging masts were so close to the sea that most of us were able to grip hold of them. It was during these attempts to launch boats that Captain Isbester, Sailmaker Cousins, Able-seaman Confrere, and Cook Anger were drowned, being hurled against the ship by the heavy seas and injured. With those four exceptions all of us who had taken to the boats got back on to the ship again. In the meantime the carpenter, Hermann Dunker, had started with a party of the men who had not gone into the boats to cut away the masts, in order to relieve the ship. We all lent a hand, and in about three hours the masts and rigging had been cut away, with the result that the ship righted a little, but she was still over at an angle of about 60deg., and it was most dangerous on the deck. The French ship Loire, which had fortunately sighted our distressed condition, bore down as close as possible, but the gale was so bad that she could get no boats to us. We only had two small boats left, and it would have been madness to have launched these.

"The gale continued with great fury for four days, and we did not expect the wreck would ride it out; in fact we frequently feared she would capsize entirely as the terrific seas struck her. It was a time of great hardship for everyone, but the French ship kept us company splendidly throughout the storm. On the 13th, which was the first possible opportunity to launch boats, the Loire sent two of her lifeboats to us, and we all got safely abroad her. Five days later we fell in with the French ship La Fontaine, from which we obtained provisions, and six of our crew were transferred to her—Seamen Kenner, Mattson, Millaney, Elhson, Rockwell, and Singl, who were to be landed at Falmouth. The Frenchmen were exceedingly kind to us on the voyage, which has lasted nearly three months."

TRIBUTE TO SPLENDID WORK.

The men particularly impressed on me that they would like to pay a special tribute to the gallantry of the ship's carpenter, Hermann Dunker, who organised and led the work of cutting away the masts at a time when the ship was in dire peril of capsizing. They considered that Dunker's splendid work saved the disaster from being much worse. Dunker, who is a fine-looking seaman, hails from Bremen, but has been sailing in British ships some years. One of the rescued is Richard Leonard Jones, a Londen lad, who was making his first voyage. When thrown into the sea by the smashing of the boat his arm was injured, and he was only saved with with difficulty.

Asked as to the French captain's story of the finding of a black cat abroad the dismasted derelict, the men stated that there were five cats on the ship, and they could not take these with them, and had not the heart to drown them at such a time. The wreck, when last reported, was at an angle of 60deg.

The men landed at Dover include J. Jones, Bootle, Liverpool; James Burns, Halifax; James Brown, Aberdeen; Arthur Goodwin, East Cowes; John Worthington, Bootle; James Cavanagh, Arklow, Ireland; A. Carston, Little River, New Zealand; J. Jackson, Adelaide, Australia; P. Flaherty, Boston; the others being Swedes. The drowned men belonged to Liverpool and London. The shipwreck men were [illegible]

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chuckla, at Daybreak.
H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.
Dr. Jehangir Daji's lecture in Gujarati on "Health,—its general conception and practical suggestions for its preservation" under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" at Framjee Cowasjee Institute at (S. T.) 6-15 p.m. to-day.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, January, 29.

Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels at Daybreak.
Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society, Dance in the Town Hall.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Jan. 27.

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN ON GOLD RESERVE.

We have been unable to find that there is either anything striking or new in the speech just made by Sir Edward Holden at the meeting of the London City and Midland Bank a lengthy summary of which has been cabled by Reuter. It seems to be intended more for the London bankers than for India. India is mentioned or referred to only *inter alia*. So far as we can read between the lines, Sir Edward was intent on bringing to a practical head the question of questions which has been vexing the soul of Lombard Street these many years past, namely, the expediency of establishing a gold reserve on certain well-established and definite lines. Interested motives, however, have hitherto failed to bring the majority of the metropolitan banks and bankers to a reasonable unanimity on the question, though, no doubt, thanks to the persistent agitation and criticism in that part of the British Press which is specially devoted to finance, there is at present a keener desire to solve the problem for the common interests of all concerned. And it may be taken for granted that one important consideration which is now seriously exercising the banks in reference to the gold reserve is the drain of gold to India during the last few years. It is vividly dawning on the minds of London bankers and financiers alike, that a repetition of the grave crisis of 1907-08 on a more extended scale in the near future, notably in the exceedingly probable contingency of a materially adverse balance of trade in India, by reason of diminished exports and larger imports, is likely to be attended with grave gold embarrassment, culminating in a gold crisis. Insufficiency of gold reserves in the Bank of England and in the strong rooms of the leading banks, coupled with a run of gold by the Secretary of State for India, might mean a gold crisis of the first magnitude, to overcome which would demand all the resources and all the financial talent of London.

It is this serious apprehension, perfectly well-founded, which prompted Mr. Clayton Cole, an ex-Governor of the Bank of England, strongly to recommend the Royal Commission on Indian Currency to have a large portion of the Gold Standard Reserve rigidly earmarked in London. His reasons are well stated in his evidence, to which pointed attention was called by Mr. Wacha in reviewing that expert's evidence in these columns a few short months ago. In the apprehended crisis, Sir Edward has rightly pointed out, England cannot pay out gold for her own immediate purposes as well as for the purposes of the Indian Secretary of State. But with actual "metallic gold," of the value of at least eight to ten millions sterling, of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve earmarked in the vaults of the Bank of England, both India and England could fairly withstand the crisis. England has too long hesitated to build up a gold reserve to meet the exigencies which might arise in her hour of need, when the banks of France, Germany and Russia have been deliberately and sedulously accumulating large reserves. Their wise policy has been to be forewarned in order to be forearmed. No doubt, London is the world's great centre where gold gravitates. But it has to take great care of the storm centres like that of New York, where the outflow of gold at a certain season of the year invariably leads to a high bank rate. As Mr. Clayton Cole well observed, London has great need to keep watch and ward over gold storm centres elsewhere, in order to preserve herself from a big crisis leading to an indescribable aftermath. It is no wonder therefore that the eyes of London are now attracted in a large degree towards India, which of late has been draining away an immense and unprecedented quantity of gold. The tide has been rolling onward, albeit that, for the moment, there is a slight interruption or set-back. Under the circumstances we are not surprised at the movement which has for its object to get back the larger quantity of gold which now flows from Egypt to India to London. That is an effectual means of arresting the drain of that metal to this country,—a drain which has alarmed Mr. Morton Frewen since January, 1913, when he wrote on the subject in the pages of the "Nineteenth Century," and who, more recently uttered grave warnings in the paper he read before the East India Association. Though the production of gold is phenomenal and estimated at a value of 100 million pounds sterling, it cannot be gainsaid that the future is filled with apprehension. None can forecast what it may be, though history can guide us as to the fate of new gold-fields in the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. The suggestion, therefore, of a Gold Commission at the present juncture is not uncalled for. It would be the wisest thing England could do, not only in her own but international interests, including the interests of India. Though keeping an open mind on this most difficult problem, we are of opinion that the time must inevitably come when the world's true currency will be founded on international bimetallism.

As to a Central State Bank for India, it is to be feared, Sir Edward Holden was speaking with less than his characteristic acumen. But it is of no use dogmatising on a proposal on which opinions are so widely divided, as was to be noticed in the evidence of the experts before the Commission. We suspect that the mature opinion of so experienced a Treasury man of the Government of India as Sir James Meston, combined with the views propounded by the two able representatives of the Indian Exchange banks, will prevail. Anyhow the proposal can still hang fire for some years to come. But it is curious that Sir Edward Holden has not commended the increase of capital to all our three Presidency Banks. He has correctly pointed out what their existing capital is and what are their resources. Having regard to the present situation, notably that created by the banks which recently failed, there is nothing to prevent each of the Presidency Banks easily from doubling its capital and thus strengthening itself and inviting larger deposits with confidence from that public which has loanable capital. That straight and easy course would, in its turn, make them independent of ever invoking the aid of the Government to make available for them increased cash balances. It is high time that the Presidency Banks for their own greater prosperity embraced the occasion to double their capital and offer that accommodation which the expanding trade and manufactures of the country sorely need.

THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

At the best Reuter's reference to-day to a conciliatory disposition on the part of Turkey with regard to the future of the Aegean Islands may be taken to mean that the Turks have realised that it would "pay them," to use a colloquialism, to fall in, or appear to fall in, with the suggestions of the European Concert. Of course, no solution could easily be found that would satisfy both Turkey and Greece, but there is no doubt that there is a strong feeling in Turkey that the tentative solution proposed by the British Note is a sort of death-warrant of their hopes in connection with the Islands. It will be remembered that the British Note proposed that all the islands under Greek occupation should be retained by Greece, with the exception of Imbros and Tenedos, at the mouth of the Dardanelles. Greece, however, would be required to undertake not to erect fortifications or to create naval stations in the islands she retains, and also to take steps to prevent contraband with the coast of Asia Minor. In regard to the islands held by Italy, the British Note, on the assumption that the time was now near when Italy would be anxious to redeem her promise to evacuate the Dodekanesos, suggested that, when restored to Turkey, the islands now under Italian occupation should receive some form of autonomous government. A desire on the part of the Concert as a whole, and of the British Government in particular, to find a speedy solution is comprehensible, but the long-drawn struggle in the Near East has thrown into sharp contrast the interests of the Great Powers on the one hand and the interests or ambitions of the Balkan States on the other. Of course, the maintenance of the major peace of Europe must necessarily be the paramount consideration with the Powers, and it was, perhaps, inevitable that this aspect of the problem should obscure the particular point of view of the countries which were endeavouring to solve, according to their lights, a problem that had so long caused perplexity to Europe. Nevertheless it is unfortunate that the Concert should have allowed the impression to gain ground that there must needs be a permanent antagonism between its own interests and those of the Balkan States. The suggestions put forward, so far, may represent the best compromise possible on a difficult problem, but they are certainly not palatable to the Turkish Government. Feeling in Turkey is still bitter in regard to the war, and in many quarters the prospect of revenge is still canvassed. This being the case, it would perhaps have been wiser to have left the Aegean question some time longer in abeyance. A number of pressing questions claim the serious attention of all classes of Turks, and ultimately the idea of the permanent loss of islands, of which they have long since ceased to enjoy the possession, would have become so familiar to the Turkish mind that the formal transfer might have been effected with a minimum of resentment. Peace on other points has been established between Greece and Turkey, and politicians on both sides recognise that the two countries have little justification for prolonging a tension that is injurious to the interests of both. Although, therefore, the British suggestions with regard to the Aegean Islands might be regarded as somewhat premature, we trust the better mind of Turkey will not dispute the fact that Great Britain was actuated by a genuine desire to smooth the way for the quicker realisation of Turkey's destinies in Asia Minor.

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies' Tour.

It has now been arranged that Their Excellencies will voyage to Sind in the R. I. M. S Hardinge and not in the Dalhousie as originally arranged. They will leave Bombay at 12 noon to-morrow.

Return of the Hardinge.

Yesterday morning the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, one of the largest and best equipped, two-funelled vessels of the Royal Indian Marine Fleet, arrived in Bombay after having returned from Durban whence she conveyed Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Indian Member of the Enquiry into the position of the Indians in South Africa. The Hardinge left Bombay on January 1 and the voyages to South Africa and back were uneventful. At Durban, Sir Benjamin Robertson did not meet with any public reception on his arrival on January 12, but drove away from the Docks, accompanied by Mr. Slater, I.C.S., in a motor car. The Hardinge returned empty to Bombay putting in at Mauritius for coal on the way. On Wednesday as stated above, the Hardinge will sail for Karachi with Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon on board.

Sunbeam Sails for Karachi.

Yesterday morning Lord Brassey's Yacht the Sunbeam left Bombay Harbour, where she has been lying since January 8 and sailed for Karachi where she is expected to stay until the return of Lord and Lady Willingdon from their tour in Sind. In spite of the absence of the Sunbeam a larger number of ships than usual is anchored off the Apollo Bunder. H. M. S. Switsure is still lying at anchor off middle ground. The R. I. M. S. Northbrook returned to Bombay on Sunday from the Andaman Islands, having paid a short visit to Port Blair and the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, which smaller steamer has been in harbour for some days, is expected to leave Bombay to-day for Aden. The Niagara is still at anchor awaiting the return from up-country of Mr. Joseph Leiter and his party; and yesterday a delightfully antiquated little Italian gunboat came into harbour. She is painted a dull black and has two masts rigged, as well as her steam power. The only sign of up-to-date appliances about her is the wireless installation.

The Prince of Wied.

Considerable curiosity still prevails with regard to the Prince of Wied, the new ruler of Albania, to whom frequent references have been made lately. "Carmen Sylva" has recently thrown considerable light on her nephew in a character sketch. "As a child," she says, "we never saw him without a book in his hand, holding it open with his finger to keep the place while he walked. In spite of this studious tendency he also boasted great physical strength, and in the Grammar School at Jena he was the leader of the class at drilling and gymnastics, and many tales of his prowess are related by his school-fellows. The Prince was able to lift any of them with one hand, and would place them on a high shelf when they annoyed him, reaching up as if the boy in his hand were merely a trifling weight."

The Princess Sophia.

As regards the Princess Sophia, the wife of the Prince, who is to accompany her husband to Albania, we learn she is a highly accomplished lady. She sings well and can accompany herself on several instruments, including the harp, and she also paints beautifully and writes songs and poems. She has made her house in Potsdam a veritable salon of artists and poets, and her musical receptions are attended by the most distinguished members of Berlin society.

Official Reports.

The Bombay Government is to be congratulated on the increasing attention they are paying to the necessity of expediting the publication of official reports. It is refreshing to note that the official report of the proceedings of the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council has been published in the "Government Gazette" almost within a month. The session ended on December 18th and the report appears in print in the "Gazette" of the 20th instant. Formerly an interval of at least three months was the rule rather than the exception for the official report to be available to the public. With the immense pressure on the columns of the local dailies, it is scarcely possible for them to do full justice to the various speakers by reporting them at length, and it becomes imperative to summarise the proceedings, which, however, well done, cannot convey an adequate idea to the general public of what has actually taken place in the Council Chamber. Hence the need for as prompt a publication of the official report, as is possible under the circumstances. The Government of Bombay are but following the example of the Government of India in this matter. Considering the long-standing complaint on all hands, of the dearth of an efficient reporting staff in this country, the Government of Lord Willingdon are to be commended on the excellent reporting arrangements they seem to have made. We hope the arrangements will be always kept up to the required standard and the public will not have cause to grumble again in regard to the stale official reports appearing in the "Government Gazette."

New Indian Team for Bisley.

Major W. Donald Smith, Madras Volunteer Guards, has drawn up a scheme for the organisation of a properly constituted team of Indian riflemen to represent India at the forthcoming meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley in July next. Major Smith, who has captained the Indian team at Bisley for more than five years, proposes that the team should be composed of fifteen picked men from this county who would be able to hold their own against the best teams competing at Bisley. He estimates that Rs. 20,000 would be required for their proper equipment, steamer fares and other expenses connected with the tour. It may be mentioned that as regards the teams representing Australia, Canada, South Africa and Germany that the entire cost is borne by their Government, while Singapore is part-aided. It is Major Smith's intention, should he receive sufficient support, to form a committee who will be responsible for the selection and working of the team. The scheme, it may be added, has received the support of Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, who has subscribed Rs. 250 towards the formation of the proposed team.

"An Acute Intellectual Squint."

An Indian correspondent at Edinburgh sends to "India" a letter of protest against the reluctant reference to Mr. Rabindranath Tagore which is made by "The Times" in its review of "Literature in 1913." Objection is taken to the suggestion that "possibly geographical and purely literary considerations" accounted for the award of the Nobel Prize to Mr. Tagore. The correspondent writes:—

It may be a shock to "The Times" to learn that it is not "geographical" or "purely literary considerations" that brought Mr. Tagore to the front, but something deeper and more sublime in his poems. Those who read between his lines can realise the living truths that he reveals to the thinking world. Of course, we cannot expect "The Times" to ponder over such subtler questions as the relations life and death, and Man and Nature; nor can Mr. Tagore make it appreciate his philosophical teachings when it approaches him with a scorched soul, a barren heart, and a mind hoarded with solid facts of party warfare. Perhaps psychologists can be able to tell us why "The Times" suffers so often from an acute intellectual squint when it takes upon itself the self-imposed task of shedding light on Indian matters.

A Polar Fleet.

The names of the ships secured by Sir Ernest Shackleton for his expedition are not yet known, but a Dundee correspondent points out in the "Manchester Guardian that there are four ships of the required type lying in the Dundee harbour. The proudest of these is the Scotia, which carried the Scottish Antarctic Expedition of 1902-4, which made the first discovery of land in the Weddell Sea—that mysterious sea to which Sir Ernest Shackleton will be sailing. Dr. Bruce called the land Coats Land, after the Paisley manufacturer who contributed so substantially to the funds of the expedition. Another ship there, the Morning, assisted the Terra Nova in extracting the Discovery from winter quarters in McMurdo Sound. The Balaera and the Active were two of the four Dundee ships that investigated the possibility of "right whale" fishing off the coast of Graham Land twenty years ago. The Discovery, the Terra Nova and the Aurora (Dr. Mawson's ship) all hail from Tayside, for Dundee is the last of British ports to pursue the business of whaling in Greenland waters, and the only port where they still have the art of making the stout wooden ice-protected craft that are indispensable for Polar navigation.

First Indian President of a College Union.

A pleasant little function was held in London on the 7th instant, which took the form of a farewell dinner by his friends to Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.), Barrister-at-law, late President of the London School of Economics Union in the University of London, prior to his departure for India. Sir Mancherji Bhownugree, who presided, in the course of some complimentary references to Mr. Muzumdar, said that from what he had seen of the latter's work on the South African League in London he had high hopes of a bright future for him. Mr. Muzumdar had also achieved the distinction, for the first time held by an Indian, of President of a Union of an English college of nearly 2,000 students, almost all English or European. Mr. Muzumdar was also the first Indian graduate in Economi of the University of London and [illegible] pioneered a new field of study and worked Indian students. He had also taken an active part in parliamentary elections. From above it would seem that Mr. Muzumdar [illegible] a sort of Admirable Crichton. We understand he intends to practise in Calcutta.

Expenditure on the Navy.

Writing on the controversy which periodically arises over naval expenditure, "The New Statesman" puts the whole question in a nutshell.

As a matter of practical politics there are two courses open to us as a nation. Either we may have a navy not merely strong enough to make invasion impracticable, but strong enough to convince a majority of the inhabitants of these islands that invasion is impracticable, together with a small regular army; or else we may have a comparatively small navy—abandoning incidentally the right of capturing merchant shipping in time of war—together with an army large enough to meet any force which might land if we lost command of the sea. To suppose that there is any third alternative is simply to misunderstand the attitude of the British working-class elector. The amount by which our naval estimates exceed those of other Great Powers is the price we pay for being able to do without the great armies which they maintain; and it seems to us that even if the working classes had to bear the whole cost of their own immunity from military service they would not be making a bad bargain.

To us the above seems axiomatic and beyond dispute.

Mr. Wells and the Cinema.

The Home papers publish the interesting information that Mr. H. G. Wells has accepted an offer made by one of the most enterprising of the firms of film-makers. He took his sons, we are told, to quite a number of picture-houses during the Christmas holidays, but from its start he has taken a keen interest in the new industry with its potentialities, socially and educationally, and certainly no other author has created so much material suitable for the Cinema. There are half-a-dozen short stories in "The Country of the Blind" that would make ideal films, to say nothing of "The Food of the Gods," "The Martians," "When the Sleeper Wakes," and "The Invisible Man."

The Shipwreck Sailors.

The two American sailors, Messrs. Collins and Dunn, who were wrecked off the coast of Borneo last February and who told such a graphic and realistic story of their vicissitudes, are still stranded in Bombay without any money. It has been decided to hold to-night a concert at the Bombay Seamen's Rest (at which several local amateurs will assist), the proceeds of which will be equally divided between Messrs. Collins and Dunn, so that they may be helped in some way to make another start without reaching absolute want. Their wardrobes, too, are in want of replenishment and interested persons are asked to contribute any clothes that they may have available, the gift of which will be much appreciated. These may be sent to the Revd. A. N. Warner, Bowen Parsonage, Apollo Bunder, or to the Superintendent of the Seamen's Rest, Frere Road, Bombay, who will receive them on behalf of the men.

City Mortality Beturns.

Three deaths and three attacks of plague and one death and one attack of small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. The three plague attacks were reported one each from Mazagon, Byculla and Mahim respectively. The total mortality during the day was 119 as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 87 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,984 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday, 46 were found to be plague-infected, Chukla and Mandvi sending 12 each, Dongri 7, and Market 4, of the latter kind.

LORD STRATHCONA'S OBSEQUIES.

IMPRESSIVE ABBEY SERVICE.

NATION'S FINAL TRIBUTE.

DISTINGUISHED PALL-BEARERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

The funeral of Lord Strathcona took place to-day, and was marked by numerous manifestations of sympathy from all over the Empire.

The service in Westminster Abbey was simple, though impressive. The King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family were represented.

The congregation included representatives of the Houses of Lords and Commons, the self-governing colonies, the Army and Navy and all classes of the public. Ambassadors were also present.

The remains were interred in the afternoon at Highgate, beside those of his wife. Queen Alexandra's wreath was carried in front of the coffin. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Mayor acted as pall-bearers. Lord Minto was prevented from acting by an attack of fever.

Large crowds lined the route from Lord Strathcona's house in Grosvenor Square to Westminster Abbey, and the cortege from the Abbey to Highgate was greeted everywhere with marks of respect. There was a magnificent dispay of wreaths at the grave.

ULSTER'S VOLUNTEERS.

GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is stated that the officers of the Irish Command have received instructions how to act in the event of an armed demonstration of the Ulster volunteers.

The intention is attributed to Government of pouring in an overwhelming force at twenty-four hours notice.

MR. REDMOND ON ULSTER.

ABSURD TALK OF CIVIL WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Waterford, said the talk of a civil war on account of Ulster was absurd, and would not intimidate Mr. Asquith who was as firm as a rock. Mr. Redmond desired the Home Rule Bill to pass exactly as it stood. If changes were made it would be to buy the goodwill of Ulstermen, which was worth a big price, but he did not see any prospect of that goodwill being purchased at whatever price.

SUPPRESSION OF PARCELS-POST IN PERSIA.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEHERAN, Jan. 25.

It is stated that Russia has decided to postpone indefinitely the suppression of parcels-post via Julfa and Askabad.

LORD DENMAN'S HEALTH.

TO RESIGN GOVERNORSHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 26.

Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia, is about to resign owing to ill-health.

AVIATION FATALITY.

FIRST ENGLISHMAN'S ATTEMPT TO LOOP THE LOOP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.

Mr. Lee Temple, the first English aviator to loop the loop, fell while making a spiral descent at Hendon, yesterday, and was killed.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADEN, Jan. 25.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left for Bombay at 10 p.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Moldavia, with the mails for Colombo and Australia also left at 10 p.m.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

RIGOROUS PRUNING BY TREASURY.

NEW TAXATION INEVITABLE.

"OTHER DEPARTMENTS TO STARVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that after the most rigorous pruning the minimum naval estimates will be fifty-three millions sterling and that new taxation is inevitable.

The Cabinet Ministers think that after 1914 naval expenditure will tend to decline but, the paper says, there is no very hopeful prospect thereof. Meanwhile some other departments will be starved in 1914 for the sake of the Navy.

WAR OFFICE PUBLICATION.

"THE ARMY AND WHAT IT OFFERS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.

The War Office announces that applications for the recently advertised book "The Army and what it offers" have greatly exceeded anticipations and that there may be delay in forwarding copies.

PARIS PRECAUTIONS AGAINST WAR.

EMERGENCY STOCK OF FLOUR IN CASE OF MOBILISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 25.

The Municipal Council has voted 1,150,000 francs to provide a permanent stock of 100,000 quintals of flour to supply the population in case of mobilisation, when foodstuffs would be restricted owing to the entire devotion of the railways to military purposes.

INDIA'S WISE ADMINISTRATION.

EX-INDIAN POSTAL OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

M. Gutmann, the British Consul in Geneva and formerly an official in an Indian Post Office, lecturing in Geneva, answered misstatements circulated on the Continent by a small knot of revolutionaries, making Geneva one of their centres of activity.

He declared that only a liberal and impartial Government could hold the balance in disputes arising from religious antagonism.

The enormous progress made in every direction was due to the wise administration of India under the British Flag.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

MARTIAL LAW RELAXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 25.

Martial law was further relaxed to-day. The public are allowed out of doors until midnight instead of until ten.

CHINESE MENACE TO MEXICO.

MEXICAN "EXCLUSION ACT" THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

A telegram from Douglas, Arizona, says that a decree of the insurgent General Carranza declares that the Chinese are a menace to the Mexican nation and forbids their entry into Mexico except under terms similar to those in the United States Exclusion Act.

The Chinese who at present control most of the small businesses state, that they are sending a protest to the Chinese Minister in Washington.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

A prospectus has been issued by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of two million sterling 4 per cent debentures at 97½.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 25.

It is now certain that Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand will be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition.

THE AEGEAN ISLES.

TURKEY CONCILIATORY AND MODERATE.

DIFFICULTIES OF RENEWING LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.

The anti-Greek atmosphere has suddenly been superseded by a more conciliatory disposition, evidence of which was given yesterday by the assurances given to the Patriarch, and by a moderate attitude being observed with regard to the Aegeans. The change is ascribed to the difficulties of Djavid Bey, who left on the 12th instant for Paris to renew the loan negotiations, in obtaining aid there.

TURKEY'S POLICY.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF HER MILITARY POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.

A competent personality has authorised Reuter to declare that Turkey's policy is not a bellicose one and that her military and naval activity is confined to remedying deficiencies caused by the late war.

TURKEY'S NEW DREADNOUGHT.

ONLY A DIPLOMATIC PURCHASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE. Jan. 26.

The Minister of the Interior, in an interview, stated that Turkey had no intention of purchasing further warships.

The Rio de Janeiro was only purchased to prevent it falling into the hands of Greece.

The Whole of the loan would be devoted to economic purposes.

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

LATE PRESIDENT PROCEEDS TO MEET HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

A telegram from Valona states that Ismail Kemal has started for Italy, where he will spend a few days, after which he will proceed to Berlin to meet the Prince of Wied.

GREEK RAILWAYS CONTRACT.

PROBABLE TRANSFERENCE OF INDIAN MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.

A French company has received the contract for a railway connecting the Greek railways with the rest of Europe.

LATER.

The Greek railway contract will be completed in eighteen months. It is hopped by Greece that it will mean the transference of the Indian mails to the Piraeus.

M. VENEZELOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

M. Venezelos has arrived in Berlin.

GERMAN SHIPPING WAR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BREMEN, Jan. 25.

The first step in the German shipping war due to friction between the Norddeutscher-Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika Companies has been taken by Norddeutscher-Lloyd. It is announced that the latter is converting its crack steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, into a third-class steamer for the steerage passengers only. Hitherto the Hamburg-Amerika has enjoyed the leading share in emigrant business while the Norddeutscher-Lloyd specialised in first-class traffic.

Some changes are meditated in the Indian Regulations concerning the question of the tenure of command of regiments and battalions and the "Broad Arrow" is informed that it is intended to bring the rules more into line with those existing in the British Service. It is understood that all commands are in future to be for four years; but in the Cavalry no officer will be eligible to succeed after forty-eight years of age, thus making it two years less than in the British Cavalry. In the Infantry the age will be the same viz., fifty, but whether this will lead to the age (fifty-two) for compulsory retirement from the command being extended has not yet been notified. If no extension takes place it is evident that officers may be enabled to hold the position for more than two years.

POONA MANOEUVRES.

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 24.

In view of the strong reinforcements which had reached Red, and also taking into consideration the heavy causalties which had occurred during the fighting of the 21st and 22nd, the G. O. C. VI division decided to retire and take up a defensive position covering Poona. The 17th Brigade held the outpost line occupied the night previous, the X Brigade R. F. A. being in position of readiness S. and W. of Y. hill. The 18th and 16th Brigades prepared a position in rear along the line Assembly hill-Akurdi to the G. I. P. Railway. The Cavalry was far out on the right flank. Shortly after 8 a.m. Red guns opened fire, and the Red Infantry was seen debouching from the Sheralwadi defile. Khaki left began to fall back from the west detached hill at the railway crossing followed by the right from hill 1995. Away on the left Red Cavalry could be seen heading for Rawet, and dispositions were made on Y hill to check any attack from that direction. The Red Infantry pushed steadily on. At 10-30 a. m. the Khaki Artillery commenced to retire, and after heavy fighting the position on Y hill was taken at noon. The 17th Brigade retired through the line which had been prepared in rear. Red continued their advance. They attacked this second position with great determination. The cavalry from the west of the Railway in the vicinity of Punowla threatened Khaki left, and the 16th Brigade was compelled to detach 1½ battalions to meet them. Later on a battalion opened from west of the Railway, enfilading the position. On the right, Fry's Brigade made a counter-attack, but without sucess. By 2-30 p.m. the two Brigades had evacuated the position, and followed by Red, were retiring on Chinchwad, whither the 17th Brigade had preceded them. Fighting was still in progress at 3 p.m.

WESTLAND (RED.)

The G.O.C. Westl and having been reinforced by 2 Brigades Infantry and two Brigades Artillery determined to attack the Khaki force covering Poona. With this object he chose the most direct line of advance moving straight down the Poona-Bombay road, entrusting the 33rd Cavalry to harrass the Khaki south flank. Up to Sheralwadi station no serious opposition was encountered. About 9-50 a.m. the Red Cavalry reported that at 9-30 a. m. Khaki were falling back slowly on high hill S. W. of Sheralwadi Station where he was holding an entrenched position. About 10 a.m. a Red battalion occupied the hill S. W. of Chinchoh, the Khaki Infantry retiring on their approach. The G. O. C. Westland ordered this battalion to co-operate with an attack on the high hill, for which purpose the 1st battalion Sappers and Miners, and the remaining two battalions of the Cameron Brigade were detailed with guns supporting the attack on both flanks, and from a position in rear. By midday the whole of the Khaki position which had only been held by a rear guard was in the hands of the Red Commander, and the Khaki main force could be seen retiring East of Nigri where thew took up a fresh position. Against this position the Westland Commander put in two Infantry Brigades, supported by two Squadrons Cavalry on their left flank and all his guns, the remaining four Squadrons Cavalry working wide on his right. He kept two Brigades in rear. The Khaki right was strongly held with guns in the firing line, and while the left of the Red attack was engaged against this portion of the enemy's position, it was heavily counter-attacked by one battalion who got within 100 yards of its outer flank before it was observed. The Khaki troops withdrew slowly towards Poona, stubbornly resisting the Red advance. They were still closely engaged in the neighbourhood of Chinwad Station and north of that point when the "Stand fast" sounded and operations ceased.

The troops marched into Poona and Kirkee the same evening, looking none the worse for a severe campaign.

The Inter-Brigade manoeuvres (Poona-Ahmednagar) will commence in the vicinity of Serier from Monday and continue for a week.

LONDON COAL STRIKE.

"WILL NOT LAST LONG."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

The London labour troubles form the main feature in to-days papers which contain copious illustrations of coal vans, protected by the military and police, and hospital "Rugger" teams in jerseys and shorts shifting coal for hospitals for which the strikers have refused permits.

The strikes have decided that the employees of the big firm which recently resigned the Masters' Society and granted the men's demands, shall not accept the grant.

Many observers are inclined to think that the strike will not last long if adequate protection is afforded to the strike breakers.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. John Bacon, artist.

Mr. John Bacon, A.R.A., was born in 1865. He painted the scene at the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary in 1912.

RECENT CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

REWARDS PRESENTED TO CAPTORS.

COMMISSIONER'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Sir Frederic Halliday, Commissioner of Police in presenting rewards this morning to the captors of the accused in the Inspector Murder Case made the following interesting speech:—

"A week ago to-day occured one of these crimes which stain the record of Bengal and should bring a sense of shame to every right-thinking citizen of this city and of this province.

"These barbarous and inhuman attacks upon organised rule and constituted authority, must in the end lead to the destruction of those who perpetrate them. Here in Calcutta and the suburbs we have seen the sixth instance within five years, of an able devoted and courageous servant of Government ruthlessly assassinated.

"In the case of the Khan Bahadur Deputy Superintendent Shamsul Alum and in the case of the Government prosecutor Asutosh Biswas, the murderers were captured and paid the penalty for their crimes, but in three other cases the assassins escaped aided by panic and darkness.

"These successive failures must have aroused feelings of impunity in the assassins and have been very depressing to the police. Fortunately in the present instance, the police were close by a hue and cry was raised, and a pursuit followed through the devious winding streets and lanes in the north of Calcutta for nearly a third of a mile, until one of those who had fled from the scene of the murder was captured.

AN UNFORTUNATE CALAMITY.

"In the interval, however, another calamity had occurred by the shooting of an innocent lad who happened to be in the line of fight. Our sympathy goes to his bereaved parents.

"Those who first took up the chase were four members of the police force, and I am glad that both the Bengal police and the Calcutta police are represented among those who had the presence of mind, the intrepidity, and the persistence to chase an apparently armed man in condition of such difficulty and danger.

"The credit for the actual capture of the man pursued lies with two stalwart upcountrymen who are resident in Calcutta, one of whom actually caught the flying man in his arms and pinned him to the wall, while the other took a loaded revolver from him. There was three other townspeople who in a minor degree contributed to the capture.

SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS.

"Government have decided to give substantial rewards to all who have in any way acted with pluck and promptitude after the unfortunate Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose was shot, and in doing so have considered that the four police officers, and the two townspeople who actually caught the accused, all showed such a high degree of courage that it would be invidious to discriminate between them."

"This is a melancholy occasion for me to lose one of the ablest and most courageous of my officers, but it is still more an occasion for sorrow that it is the third time on which I have had to attend a function of this nature to distribute a reward for the capture of an accused after the murder of a devoted servant of the Crown.

"Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose, who was killed at Sova Bazar, was a fearless officer and knowingly faced his daily task in bringing criminals to justice, fully conscious of the risks which he ran, so were the other devoted servants of the Crown who lost their lives in the performance of their duties, Mr. Aushtosh Biswas, Nandu Lal Banerjee, Khan Bahadur Shams-Ul-Alum, Srish Chandra Chakravarty, and Haripada Deb. Let us not forget them. The Government have not forgotten them, and have made ample provision for their families and dependents, and will do so in the case of Nripendra Nath Ghosh.

"Anarchy is the negation of all existing rule, but is in itself the most despicable form of tyranny, and provides the strongest incentive to all right-thinking men to resist, and I am confident that the assassination of public servants, will bring forward others equally devoted and courageous and equally capable to fill their places.

THE HEAVY BURDEN.

"A heavy burden lies at this juncture on all parents and guardians in this country, we see how their sons are being misled, how they become initiated with false ideas, how from being sons of well-born respectable parents they have become dacoits and then murderers.

"It has often been stated in the press that such a thing as criminal conspiracy amongst the better classes does not exist. It does exist. And the recent admissions of the accused in the Barisal case show that it is a very real living and dreadful evil.

As one whose family has been for generations closely associated with Bengal and who has the interests of Bengal at heart I appeal to all parents to recognise this and to deal with this evil before it can destroy the foundation of social and family life. I am confident that the courage and public spirit shown in this case will be promptly imitated should the occasion again occur."

INTENSELY COLD JANUARY.

SKATING ON PONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.

The cold weather which in the London districts on Saturday prevented play in "Rugger" matches, held up racing and even enabled skating on some ponds, reached twenty-two degrees of frost at Esher. It has now yielded to a rapid thaw.

THE NEW RELIGION FROM PERSIA.

LECTURES ON BAHAISM IN BOMBAY.

A REMARKABLE MOVEMENT.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

"The Bahai movement of Persia and what it stands for," was the subject presented to a large audience at the Pratana Mandir Hall on Saturday 24th ultimo. The speakers were two ladies coming respectively from America and Europe. Mrs. Getsinger, who is a leading Bahai lecturer of the States, occupied the major portion of the time and dealt with the history and spirit of this remarkable religion. Starting from the time of the forerunner known as the Bab, who made his historic announcement in 1844, we heard of its varied developments up to the present era, where in America, from the Pacific Coast and New York and Montreal, every town of size has flourishing Bahai communities in existence. This interesting Persian movement took on its universal and deeper aspect when, under the leadership of Bahaullah, born 1817. The Bab left a book of Koranic type called the *Bayan* and in this interesting document continued reference is made to the coming of One who would be a great teacher, "he whom God shall manifest" are the words, and when this great event should occur all the truthseekers and followers were to turn to him and accept his guidance.

THE PERSIAN FOUNDER.

It was in 1863 that the Persian Founder came definitely forward from a life in which he had been privately known as a dervish of great sanctity. He faced persecutions, challenged the Moslem mullahs to argument and continued his enlightened teachings undaunted. The movement then known as Bahaism absorbed the broken up Babis and with added force and enthusiasm assumed enormous proportions sweeping over Persia and the Ottoman possessions like a flame. Adherants to the laws and teachings of Baha'ullah to-day are numberless and drawn chiefly from Moslems, Jews, Zoroastrians and Christians whether in Persia, Russia, Egypt or elsewhere and they sink all racial and religious discord and live in complete fraternity together wherever they happen to be.

The Christian Bahai, said the lecturers, sees in its true aspect Mohamed's mission, the Jews accept the Christian Messiah as one in a great line of divine revealers, and all unite in accepting the Persian Founder as one who has come to unite the religions through revealing the means for religious and social unity based on the Oneness of God and the human brotherhood. Out of this inter-racial and religious understanding peace in the material world would surely come.

CO-WORKERS OF BROTHERHOOD

Both lecturers related how they had met more than once representatives of all the prominent religions, round the present leader in Syria and these met in great friendship, eating at one table, as co-workers on behalf of this great brotherhood, who came from widely separated parts of the world. Mrs. Getsinger declared herself to be with her husband the first American delegates about 15 years ago who took the long pilgrimage to the little prison town of Akka in order to get some inner knowledge of the leading personality and his teachings. Since then the amount of literature of distinctly Bahai character published, was amazing and was ever growing. It had entailed great and enthusiastic labour to translate and transcribe from original Persian and Arabic in the early days but these difficulties had been nevertheless overcome.

Mrs. Stannard, declared she had lived for the last five years in Egypt and Syria in constant contact with Bahais and she could not speak highly enough of what she felt their great educative and reform movement could do for eastern Moslems and Jews. Both Turkey and Persia, she affirmed, could never hope for a better religious and social renaissance to-day than through such teachings and this "renewal of religion" the Bahai prophet had laid down.

ABDUL BAHA.

Only since 1908, when the constitution of Turkey was proclaimed did the present leader Abdul Baha, son of Baha'ullah become free to quit the little walled-bound and ancient crusader's stronghold Akka, for a larger world. Incarcerated for 40 years patiently teaching, writing, and inspiring the growing ranks of followers Abdul Baha left to visit all those thousands of Western friends who had long heard of him and sympathised with his great aims. He had entered the prisons of Constantinople and Akka a young man; he came forth to greet the world an old man of venerable and patriarchal appearance. A face full of brightness and nobility and a firm carriage showed his great spirit in spite of the unspeakable sufferings and deprivations of all his past life. From Egypt he has travelled to all the principal cities of Europe and America and everywhere was he met with enthusiasm and sympathy. His addresses whether to secular or religious bodies are marked by their wonderful directness and wisdom. His deeply spiritual appeal to the hearts of people and the simplicity with which he presented philosophic religion greatly impressed all thinkers whether French or English and as an eastern representative of religious unity he was respected by all.

In view of the growing practical and ethical influence, added Mrs. Stannard, their movement could wield in the Near East and greater West, it became a point of immediate importance to understand that its tenets impose religious tolerance, brotherly friendship, strict morality, on all its followers, making for a higher social standard of life wherever these communities are found.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

BETTER TIMES HOPED FOR.

PLENTY OF MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

J. S. MORGAN AND CO. AND THE TRUSTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Round the Stock Markets they are talking optimistically and hoping for better times with the New Year. I can at least point to the favourable facts that there is plenty of money available for investment and speculative purposes, that the markets are quite free from "bull" commitments and that prices are as a rule, about as low as low can be. But I do not see evidences of the more cheerful tone in France and New York that some of the financial journals are advertising just now. Wall Street has made brave attempts to pull up, but the Mexican cloud hangs heavily over her. Paris is apt to be artificial and I prefer to take what I know of broad facts rather than judge by temporary appearances. It is impossible to forget how a few months ago, when Paris finance houses thought that the time was arriving when Balkan loans could be issued, an excellent show of activity was made, a show that successfully imposed on experienced people over here. But it all fizzled out. Yesterday the Bank of England standard rate of discount was lowered to 4½ per cent., which seems to suggest easier monetary conditions. Of course should money be forthcoming for investment and speculative purposes there is no lack of employment waiting for it, and one may look for an avalanche of new issues. Canada is developing at such a rate that she is sure to continue to borrow on an extensive scale, in fact I know of one or two in contemplation. These facts must be borne in mind by those who talk too enthusiastically of the near future of the money market, for a rush of new issues early in the year will upset the equilibrium. Two cheering circumstances may be regarded as very probable. The position in both Brazil and China will, I believe, improve before long.

The Home Railway Market presented a firm front. There has not been much buying but there being no bull commitments open prices hardened on the first sign of attention. Of course the trouble in Mexico, Brazil, China and elsewhere abroad have shaken faith in the breasts of those who were so keen on placing their capital outside the country and it is quite likely that Home Rails will benefit by this revulsion of sentiment.

"BULL" POINTS IN NEW YORK.

There have been one or two developments in New York that rightly or wrongly have been accepted as "bull" points in Wall Street. An announcement that the firm of J. S. Morgan and Company has made up its mind to give up control of the various industrial enterprises with which it is associated as a banking house has been taken to mean that they are adopting an anti-trust policy which will mean the initiation of a more popular era in the history of American finance and business. Details of what is known as the "share out plan" of the Union Pacific has also had a good effect on Wall Street. The Union Company proposes to distribute to the shareholders 3 per cent. in cash and all its holdings in Baltimore and Ohio Ordinary Preference Stock. This works out at a 30 points reduction in the capital value of Union Pacific Shares. The dividend will be lowered from 10 to 8 per cent., which leaves shareholders much as they were.

Other favourable influences on the Yankee Market were the publication of good reports by the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Companies. Perhaps if the Mexican cloud would lift we might see the present comparative firm tone of Wall Street develop into activity and strength.

The recent note issue by the Canadian Pacific as I previously pointed out, had an unfavourable effect on the price; but there are one or two points that have since been considered. It is true that mystery exists as to the use to which the results of the note issue are to be put; but that is not altogether a bad thing. It must be remembered that the whole policy of the Canadian Pacific—the largest undertaking institution in the world—is not known; indeed, I should say very little of their great schemes are known; so there may be little use in trying to guess for what purpose the notes were issued. In the meanwhile the international groups are once more taking the stock in hand; and I hear that a pool is being formed by Berlin and New York to support the Stock. It is true that much selling took place at these centres during the recent set-back, but there were also considerable selling orders from Montreal. All foreign railway stocks have been firm during the week. There has been very little business done in other departments of the Stock Exchange.

1913 IN AMERICA.

With reference to my remarks on the [illegible] Wall Street took [illegible] of the Morgan withdrawal, is is interesting to note the opinions of leading American authorities. No intellegent observer taking mental stock of the closing year can escape the conviction that the States have entered a new era of great political, social and economic possibilities. And this remark does not apply to the United States alone, but to all Europe and to the East quite as much as to the West. Civilisation is progressing at a tremendous pace, and the year 1913, will go down into history as one of the most marked in social and political changes in several generations. The year closed in America wth many reasons for encouragement which did not exist when it began. It opened with grave uncertainties concerning tariff, currency, trusts and railroads—problems which for many years have been at the bottom of much of the discontent in business and politics. It closed with several of these problems practically settled, and with adjustment to the new order of things the chief necessity of the future.

The Tariff Bill has been passed, and is now beyond range of a discussion which kept so large a portion of the business community under constant discouragement and uncertainty. Manufacturers in the States now know the conditions upon which their calculations must be based, and they can go ahead without disconcerting uncertainty. Of course, foreign competition is a somewhat unknown factor, and it has not yet been demonstrated how far our steel and woollen and cotton mills can hold their own. Up to date there have been no serious consequences.

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

Some interesting references to the British sovereign are contained in Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s annual bullion letter. Sovereigns, they say, continue to be coined in great numbers, of which only a small proportion remain in Great Britain. The great bulk is exported to India and other parts of the British Empire and to foreign countries. Continued coinage on so large a scale still further increases the enormous quantity of British gold coin either held as stocks or circulating throughout the world. British gold coin has, indeed, become the handiest metallic form of international remittance. So much is this recognised that the Bank of France makes special efforts to ensure that a substantial stock of sovereigns is maintained within its vaults.

After making allowance for the optimism which seems inherent to gold-mining propositions, the following extract seems to indicate that discoveries of new sources of gold supplies are by no means exhausted.

"Professor J. B. Harrison, Director of Science and Agriculture in this Colony (British Guiana), states that there is not the slightest doubt that the Guiana's gold-fields are in all probabilities the largest undeveloped auriferous areas in the world. There is evidence not only that they are the most extensive but also in places among the richest.

"Despite the fact that the methods employed for the extraction of the gold from the soil have hitherto been practically of the most primitive nature, between 1884 and the present date more than £3,000,000 worth of gold has been obtained."

The gold output from the Porcupine district of Ontario is expected to be not less than a million sterling, and future prospects are very promising.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

I learn with interest from a Colombo correspondent that on the rubber market there prices are much better than is the case in London. This apparently is due to natural rules of supply and demand, there not being a plethora of the commodity as is the case in London. Outstanding forward contracts have to be met and the competition at the auctions is surprising. Another cause of the strength of the market in Colombo appears to be that many people, especially Americans have realised how much cheaper it is to buy in Colombo than in London, and the Americans of course are enormous buyers of rubber. America also takes quantities of rubber from Ceylon that never sees its way to the auction rooms.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPECTS.

The current year has not so bright a prospect before it as had 1913. Demand is not so full, costs of production are relatively heavy, and prices are decidedly lower. It is quite probable that the producers will benefit by contracts running at above the current prices, just as they did not benefit last year for a contrary reason. But it is seen that the iron and steel companies in the North had in their last financial years excellent dividends generally, and that they have in their current years the benefit of remunerative contracts yet to be worked off. Wages are high, however, coal is very dear, and the tendency of the prices of products is downwards, more rapidly than the cost can be reduced. The reduction of the stocks of pig-iron and the lessening of the output are checking the fall in prices, and there may be for a time some slight oscillation. But the heavy demand may also be reduced, both for Cleveland and for hematite, and until the cost of production is adjusted to the selling prices, there will be little profits in the trade. In finished iron and steel there is a likelihood of a fair demand, but probably one that is not so full as it was last year; and in these industries, as in the crude iron trades, adjustments of costs to selling values are likely to be one of the chief features of 1914.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

NEXT MEETING'S AGENDA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 3rd February Sir Robert Carlyle will ask the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Insect Pests Bill and also to pass that measure.

Mr. Clark will present the Select Committee's report on the Indian Telegraph Bill. He will also introduce and refer to a Select Committee the Indian Companies' Bill.

Sir Ali Imam will present the Select Committee's report on the Repealing and Amending Bill.

A number of questions [illegible] he asked.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

FIRST SITTING AT MADRAS.

COLOUR BAR IN POLICE SERVICE.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Public Services Commission opened its sittings in the Senate Hall, Madras, to-day in two sections, the first presided over by Lord Islington and the second by Lord Ronaldshay.

Before Lord Ronaldshay's section the Hon. Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, said that the present system of recruiting was satisfactory judged by the results. He would retain the colour bar for the examination in London. The whole Madras police force was trained to the use of arms. For the purposes of promotion, witness preferred two time-scales, one for assistants and the other for superintendents. The fifty-five years rule for retirement ought to be enforced throughout the service. Witness did not think twenty-five years' service sufficient to justify retirement on full pension in ordinary cases. He advocated the appointment of an extra Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Provincial Service in Madras had proved satisfactory. Witness would not recommend competition as a means to recruitment in the Provincial Service. He preferred selection by a Board. Promotions to superintendentships should be wholly by merit.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said that there was apprehension on the part of European officers of the force that if the colour bar was removed from the London examination too many Indians might get in. A great majority of the force must remain European.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, Mr. Gillman said he was not in favour of an Indian being appointed a Deputy Inspector-General.

In reply to Sir Theodore Morrison, he said a Police officer ought to get home for nine months, at least every four years, on three-quarters pay.

Mr. F. B. Cardoza, Imperial Police Service, Madras, was next called.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay, he said the majority of officers were in favour of the present system of recruitment being continued. The department should be manned almost entirely by Europeans. Selected Provincial officers might be promoted to the higher service but the colour bar should be retained for the London examination. He would confine a certain number of superior posts to promoted Indians, say, ten per cent., for the present. The colloquial language test for recruits should be made stiffer. He asked for language leave as given in other services. The Inspector-General should be a Police officer. Witness, however, would prefer a Madras Civilian in the post to a police officer from another province. He considered the Inspector-General a better person to select candidates for the police that a Selection Board.

INDIAN OFFICERS' VIEW.

In reply to Mr. Rahim, Mr. Cardoza said Indian police officers themselves thought that the Imperial Department should be almost entirely manned by European officers.

Rao Bahadur Nayndu Garu, Provincial Police Service, Madras, wanted five superintendentships allotted to officers of the Provincial Service. If this were done he would be content that the London Examination for the Imperial Department, should be reserved for Europeans.

In reply to Mr. Chaubal, he said that he wanted to increase the pay of Deputy Superintendents to attract a better class of officers from England.

Mr. C. Sarvottama Rao Avaragal, I.S.O., Registration Department, Madras, was also examined.

The Committee then rose for the day.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Before the first section presided over by Lord Islington, Mr. A. H. Hood, of the Customs Department, said, as regarded recruitment he favoured competition from amongst selected candidates. The majority of officers should be Europeans because they would have to deal with Europeans. He would prefer Indians with previous experience to those directly recruited. He were allowed to replace experienced Customs officers as collectors.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said, that he was against reserving a percentage of appointments in the Customs for I.C.S. men.

To Mr. Sly he said for appraising work Indians from big mercantile houses could be recruited. There were great possibilities in this direction in Bombay, particularly among Parsees.

At this stage the Hon. Mr. Buckley joined the Commission as a co-opted member.

SURVEY WORK IN SOUTH INDIA.

Mr. W. Hatchell, of the Survey Department, Madras, the next witness, said survey work in South India was absolutely different [illegible] and he did not believe it could be done by Provincial officers who did survey work in other parts.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said, the work in Madras, was very complicated and Indians were handicapped because they did not ride but moved about in carriages. They became fagged by field work.

Mr. W. Hasted, of the Madras Survey Department, said it was difficult to get the right sort of men by local recruitment. He would reserve one-third of gazetted appointments for Indians and Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Seshacharly, Assistant Director, Madras, Survey Department, said direct recruitment would attack the best material among Indians and would be far better than the promotion of selected candidates from the lower grades.

Mr. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras, Veterinary College, thought all recruits should have an English training.

Mr. S. T. D'Silva, Assistant Principal, Madras Veterinary College, was also examined.

The Committee then rose for the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Captain Barge, 17th Cavalry, has been selected to succeed Captain Skinner, 5th Cavalry, as an Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Captain J. M. R. Harrison, 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Agra, is posted to "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut.

The posting of Captain Woodroffe to the latter battery is cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Morse, Commandant of the Detention Barrack at Gosport, has been appointed Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India.

Captain Norman, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed to the Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Territorial Force, from 17th February.

Lieutenant E. G. Wheeler, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major G. H. Arbuthnot, Royal Berkshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

The following 2nd Lieutenants, Royal Engineers, have been posted to India for a tour of duty and will probably embark about 11th February:—F. G. Drew, L. W. R. Hamilton, A. H. B. Papillon, M. Fitz Maurice, A. B. Mathews, E. Buchanan and K. Crawford.

CORPORAL DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

34 MEN GO TO PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

Corporal Gardiner of the 44th Field Battery, who recently arrived here from Bellary, died under painful circumstances at the Station Hospital last night of hydrophobia contracted, it is presumed, from the bite of a pet monkey which had been bitten by a mad dog at Bellary six months ago. Nineteen other men of the same battery who were bitten by the same monkey at that time were despatched to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, last night and arrangements were made for as many barrack servants at Bellary who were also bitten by the monkey, to be sent to Coonoor for treatment.

LATER.

In addition to the nineteen men of the 44th Battery, sent last night to Coonoor for anti-rabies treatment, fifteen others, medical officers and men, who dealt with the late Corporal Gardiner during his illness are leaving to-night for the Pasteur Institute.

The deceased soldier experienced the first symptoms of hydrophobia early on Saturday morning in the barracks and was removed to hospital where the spasms became more frequent and increasingly severe.

A specialist was summoned from Poona who performed tracheotomy, but the case appeared to be hopeless from the beginning. Chloroform was also administered to relieve the spasms followed up by oxygen but the most desperate remedies failed.

In all thirty-four persons are going for treatment at Coonoor. Seventeen being men of the Battery, who were known to have been bitten by the rabid monkey.

The deceased was a man of splendid physique who resisted the efforts of eight men to hold him down and implored them to let him die.

At the funeral this afternoon the band of the 7th Hussars led the procession to the Roman Catholic cemetery. The cortege included members of the League of the Cross of which Gardiner was a member.

ACCUSED'S FATAL JUMP FROM A WINDOW

A BOMBAY HOTEL INCIDENT.

One Bhawanishankar Meghji (25), an accused in some train running theft cases, was brought down to Bombay by a police sub-inspector of Egatpuri. The police officer first took him to Sardar Girha Hotel near the Crawford Market. After finishing his enquiries there he took the accused to the Aryan Hotel in the second floor of the Sitaram Building for his dinner. The accused there requested a bath. He was allowed to go to the bathroom, but a sepoy was stationed outside to keep a watch. Soon after the sepoy raised an alarm that the accused had disappeared. It was soon ascertained that the man had jumped from the window and he was found lying on the ground. He was seriously injured, but was alive. However, on his way to the hospital the man expired.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Dr. V. D. Madgavker, M.B., Ch. B, D.P.H. will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Thursday, the 29th January, 1914, at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"Health Resorts in [illegible]

Y. W. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

LADY WILLINGDON PRESIDES.

PROPOSED BUILDING CAMPAIGN.

The Annual Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association of Bombay was held in their Central Branch Hall yesterday evening, when Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon, presided. There was a large gathering of ladies and a few gentlemen assembled to hear a review of the work of this popular institute during the past year.

After the singing of a hymn, and a prayer offered by Rev. C. D. I. Mason, Canon Heywood was called upon to make a Devotional address.

Canon Heywood said that he had chosen for their consideration the last two words of their title, i.e., "Christian Association." He illustrated from four incidents in the life of Jesus the need of association with Christ and of Christ-made relationships, the advantage of getting everybody to do something, and the lesson that no one was too obscure or too little to have a part.

Miss Whealdon, the General Secretary, presented the report for the year, which stated that although great things had not been achieved, steady progress had been made in every department.

The institutional work of the Association, which occupies the ground floor of the building on Wellington Lines and has four secretaries in charge of it, increased its membership by 87 during the year, 775 members being now enrolled, 33 social gatherings were held and a new feature was roller skating in the large Hall.

In the religious work department twelve weekly Bible classes were held, besides two meetings each week. The Association supports four Bible Women who are employed to work among female mill-hands.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Educational Work, which received a grant from Government of Rs. 1,500, had won a very satisfactory report from the Inspectress of Schools. Classes were held in Shorthand, Typewriting, English, Conversational Hindustani, First Aid, Plain Sewing, Dress-making, Sweet-making, Physical Training, and for the study of Shakespeare. Closely affiliated with this work was the Employment Bureau, which successfully dealt with 340 applications. There was mentioned also a Travellers' Aid Department for the purpose of meeting girls on trains and steamers and extending such friendly aid as was possible.

The Home conducted by the Association is progressing satisfactorily, three of the four floors of the Central Branch being devoted to it. During the year, forty self-supporting girls were provided with accommodation, besides 450 visitors, and Government had made a grant of Rs. 15 each for five apprentices, to help them to train for a profession.

Other works conducted by the Association are, nine classes at various centres outside their buildings, a number of clubs in the building for girls from six years upwards, and holiday conferences.

In conclusion the report stated:—"The demands made upon both Institute and Home place a responsibility upon this organisation which cannot be fully met until the building accommodation is greatly enlarged. Herein lies the call for more strenuous effort in the year to come."

WHAT IS THE Y. W. C. A.?

Miss Cayley who followed explained the nature of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, and stated that there was not a country in which there was not some kind of work undertaken by the Association.

It was interdenominational, and while it urged on girls the necessity of being loyal to the church they belonged to, it extended its membership to girls of any church or no church. The varied needs of young girls entailed various departments.

A good deal of Social Service work was undertaken, they conducted Employment Bureaus, and made arrangements to meet girls going to any part of the world. A very important phase of the work was the hostels, which throughout the world provided cheap and comfortable homes for working-girls.

Besides this the Association made every concern of the young woman its concern. They had drilling classes, and of late Girl Guides. The latter, which was meant for girls between the ages of 14 and 18, had rigid tests,—tests calculated to improve their whole life. It was not a military movement by any means. The tests included were, looking after children, cooking, sewing, etc. Clubs were another feature some of these permitted the inviting of male friends on certain days.

Miss Cayley emphasised the importance of the Association in these days when girls of 16 to 20 years were wage-earners, and drew attention to its social and economic value.

In the matter of religion, the speaker said, that the girl of to-day does not believe because her father and mother believed, but her belief was tested in her contact with life. The Association came to the girls of the world with a Christian message in which they believed, and a desire to help girls to keep their ideals and to keep them high.

PROPOSED BUILDING CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Stanley Reed said that before she moved the vote of thanks to Lady Willingdon, she would draw attention to one point in the report, that of accommodation. Nine girls had been turned away from their doors during the month of January and thirty visitors refused accommodation. This could not possibly go on, Mrs. Reed said, and asked that when the building campaign was opened the company present would help with money and in other ways. A grant had been applied for from Government.

Mrs. Stanley Reed proposed a hearty vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.

Lady Willingdon in reply thanked the company for its hearty vote, and expressed her pleasure as being present, wishing the

SENSATIONAL SUIT IN CALCUTTA.

PLAINT TO RECOVER NEARLY 18 LAKHS.

SHAPURJI BROACHA V. DOOLEY CHAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chity an application was made on behalf of Shapurji Bharucha for leave to present a plaint to recover Rs. 17,74,782 from Mr. Dooly Chand, the well known Justice Chitty an application was made on rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of two jute baling presses.

It was submitted that on the mortgages of two houses and two jute presses, plaintiff lent defendant fifteen lakhs. It was arranged that the defendant should pay at least one lakh and interest yearly to the plaintiff, but the defendant failed to pay the money.

His Lordship admitted the plaint and issued a rule.

RECENT AGRA RIOTS.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Jan. 26.

The permanent Superintendent of Police, Mr P. Williamson was unfortunately absent on leave during the Agra riots. Since his return special police officers have been making inquiries into the matter with the result that the arrests of accused persons, mostly butchers, began on Saturday.

The number of those arrested has [illegible] 43. Public feeling prevailed here that matters should be sifted thoroughly and it appears that the authorities have very properly decided to do so.

PRESS FIRE AT LAHORE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FOUR LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A serious fire broke out in the premises of the "Paish Akbar" newspaper, Lahore. The great part of the residential quarters of the editor, Munshi Mahbub Alam and a valuable private library and book depot were destroyed. The damage is estimated at about four lakhs of rupees.

DACCA MANOEUVRES.

VILLAGERS EXTRAORDINARILY INTERESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The manœuvres in Eastern Bengal where no large bodies of troops have been seen for more than a generation continue to afford an extraordinary spectacle to the villagers. They are crowding to see the operations and especially the live shell practice, in such numbers as even to interfere with the military movements.

The "Indian Daily News" says: "The moral is that the officers who are supposed to be mere wasters of time and idlers in India, turn out to be the people who understand the country."

The "Englishman" says: "It would not be surprising after the way in which the people of Dacca are watching and following the troops if a demand for Bengali regiments be raised."

DIVAN SAHEB OF KOLHAPUR ENTERTAINED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 26.

The Maratha and Mussalman communities of Kolhapur, gave a garden party and an address of congratulation to Rao Bahadur Sabnis, the Divan Saheb, on the occasion of his receiving the honour of C.I.E. The address eulogised Rao Bahadur Sabnis's fidelity and loyalty to the Maharaja.

The present honour showed the appreciatio of Government of the services for the Divan Saheb and also of the Darbar policy. The Divan Saheb expressed his thanks in appropriate terms. He described the Maharaja's progressive policy in the various branches of education, medical, commerce, industry and agriculture, and showed how uniformly successful it had been. It met with Government's approval and honours had been showered upon the Maharaja Saheb and the present one was due to the same cause. He praised the valuable services of the Maharaja's brother and concluded by thanking all assembled.

Sumptuous refreshments were provided for the guests membering over 500.

SERIOUS TROLLY ACCIDENT.

YOUNG LADY BADLY INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

While Captain Venables, Adjutant, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, accompanied by his sister, was trollying on the Burma Mines Private Railway, during inspection duty, the trolley as it was decending a steep slope capsized.

Miss Venables was seriously hurt, her arm, leg, and collarbone being broken. Major Hammond, Surgeon, Mymyo, went down by special train and brought her to Mymyo

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

SUIT BY A RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JAMNABAI *v.* TEJPAL NURSEY AND ARJUN KHIMJI.

This suit came on for hearing before his Lordship yesterday.

The plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the estate of Ranchhoredas Hirji and Hirji Assoo by a decree of the High Court, passed on the 21st November, 1912; and as such she was authorized to collect all the outstandings of the estate. The plaintiff alleges that in Samvat year 1965 the deceased Ranchhoredas Hirji entered into a partnership with the first defendant, the second defendant and one Premji Kheraj. The business was carried on principally under the name of Ranchhoredas Hirji and Co. and the share of Ranchhoredas was 5 annas in the rupee. The partnership dealt in seeds and owned an aluminium factory at Mahim. Ranchhoredas continued a partner till his death on 19th October, 1911. The plaintiff had filed this suit to have it declared that the partnership was dissolved on Ranchhoredas's death, to have it declared that the share of Ranchhoredas in the business was five annas in the rupee and to have the accounts of the partnership taken by the Court.

Both the defendants first contended that the plaintiff could not maintain the suit without obtaining letters of administration to the estate of the deceased Ranchhoredas Hirji. The first defendant further contended that the share of Ranchhoredas was not five annas in the rupee but only two annas and a half. He further contended that the accounts for the Samvat year 1965 had already been adjusted and they could not be re-opened. He further contended that Premji Kheraj having continued to be a partner till his retirement in Samvat year 1966 and he having now died his legal representatives were necessary parties to the suit. He also denied that the aluminium factory was the property of the partnership.

The chief defence of the second defendant was that he never was a partner in the firm of Ranchhoredas Hirji. He said that what had happened was only this: that certain transactions had been carried out by his firm of Arjun Khimji in partnership with the firm of Ranchhoredas Hirji and Co.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Raikes and the Advocate-General appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine appeared for the second defendant.

At the outset his Lordship held that the plaintiff could not sue the second defendant in this suit and the suit as against him was dismissed.

It was then agreed that the issue whether the plaintiff's suit was maintainable without obtaining letters of administration to the estate of Ranchhoredas should be tried first.

Mr. Raikes contended that section 4 of the Succession Certificate Act applied and the plaintiff must obtain letters.

Mr. Kanga contended that the Succession Certificate Act did not apply to the present case and in support of this he cited two cases. (32 Cal. 480 and 22 Madras, 139).

On the authority of these decisions his Lordship held that it was not necessary for the plaintiff to take out letters of administration.

The hearing of the suit then proceeded on the other issues.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Dastur and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Tyabji, Dahyabhai and Co.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS ARREST.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DADA ABOO *v.* KHANSAHEB MAHOMED ISMAIL.

Judgment was delivered in this suit by His Lordship, dismissing the suit with costs.

The full facts out of which this suit arose were set forth in our previous issue. Shortly the facts were that the plaintiff a merchant residing at Amraoti and doing business both at Amraoti and Bombay, was arrested on 20th August 1912 under a civil warrant issued at the instance of the defendant who was a judgment creditor of the plaintiff to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and odd. The plaintiff had paid up some Rs. 1,300; but as the rest was not paid, a notice was sent to him and at the instance of the Court substituted service was effected on him. After his arrest, he was produced before Heaton J. who held that the arrest was illegal on the ground that the plaintiff was exempt from arrest under Section 135 of the Civil Procedure Code which exempts persons, who are parties to the suit pending before a Court on their way to or from the Court, from arrest under a civil warrant. The plaintiff was, therefore, acquitted. The plaintiff, hence, filed this suit against the defendant, claiming no less a sum than Rs. 50,000 as damages from him, on account of his having maliciously got him (the plaintiff) arrested by a sheriff's bailiff, although he knew that he (the plaintiff) was in Bombay for a suit where he was concerned as a defendant and was therefore exempt from arrest.

The defendant denied that he maliciously got him arrested. He did not know that the plaintiff was in Bombay for a suit which was being heard in Court and in which he was a defendant.

NO CAUSE OF ACTION.

His Lordship, during the course of the judgment after reciting the facts of the case, stated that if there was any cause of action against any one, it was against the Sheriff. His Lordship allowed the case to go on to see whether he was arrested under such circumstances which might show the existence of any malice on the part of the defendant. Considering the evidence and after having heard the whole case, he found it doubtful whether there was any cause of action. The defendant's man put a warrant in the hands of the bailiff and asked him to execute it. It lay upon the person arrested to prove his claim to exemption. The defendant did not know that the suit was coming on. Dada (plaintiff) was in the habit of coming down to Bombay five or six times a year to purchase goods. He put up with his brothers when he came down to Bombay and the story of his brothers that the plaintiff lived opposite to the house in which Dada put up could only be characterised as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. There was no evidence of malice on the defendant's part and therefore, His Lordship thought that the suit was misconceived. The suit was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Messrs. Rustomji and Co. for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. for the defendant.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry ***Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.***

APPELLATE SIDE.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

ORDER PARTLY SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

MANILAL BULAKHIDAS *v.* HARILAL CHAGANLAL.

In this case the applicant and another person were charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property consisting of certain *dhotars* manufactured by the Calico Mill, Ahmedabad, along with a third person who was charged with the theft of the same property. The Honorary Magistrate of Ahmedabad held all the accused innocent of the charges brought against them and discharged all of them. He was, however, of opinion that the *dhotars* were stolen by somebody and he ordered that all the *dhotars* found in possession of the applicant some of which bore the marks of the mill and the rest did not, should be handed over to the opponent on behalf of the mill. Against this order the applicant came to the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments quashed the order so far as the *dhotars* without the mill-marks were concerned and upheld it as regards the others.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the applicant.

Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the opponent.

ATTEMPT TO HUSH UP EVIDENCE.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

GOPALACHARYA GOVINDACHARYA AND ORS. *v.* KING EMPEROR.

The accused in this case were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Baker, Sessions Judge, of Bijapur, for suppressing evidence in a case in which the Desai of Hukoti was charged with having murdered his agent Hanmanta Manga on March 12, 1912.

The facts of this case have already been reported in the "Chronicle." Mr. Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment of the Court said that a very determined effort was made to hush up this crime. The corpse was burnt at once. A false entry was made in the death register to account for death by apoplexy. That came out in the course of the murder investigation. In a case of this kind it was inevitable that there should be difficulties in getting evidence and it is also inevitable that there should be difference of detail. That was natural and in no way indicative of falseness in the case. It was demonstrated conclusively that a determined effort was made to suppress the evidence; and to such an extent that the relatives of the Desai did not oppose the burning of the corpse and the signing of the false statements. There were persons actively, persistently and determinedly engaged to suppress the evidence. In the lower Court the theory of the defence was that the Patel was the principal offender. That absolutely was an untenable defence. Their Lordships had considered all the points very closely and very attentively as did the Sessions Judge. Their Lordships were of opinion that the case was a true one and it was true against all the appellants. It was not necessary to embark on a detailed consideration of the arguments. It seemed to their Lordships that it was very probable that the fourth accused took a very subordinate part and that the first accused was the prime mover in the whole affair, who engineered it and was the means of carrying the whole affair through. The case was so very serious, the attempt was so determined and so unscrupulous that the sentence of five years in the case of the first accused was not in the slightest degree excessive for the prime mover in an affair of this kind.

Their Lordships thought that a distinction should be made between him and the others. Therefore, they would reduce the sentence of accused 2, 3 and 5, to two years' imprisonment and that of the fourth accused to six months' imprisonment. The sentence on the first accused was confirmed.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the first and fourth accused.

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. H. Gumaste, appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. Bhide, appeared for accused No. 5

Mr. P. Shingne, appeared for accused No. 3.

"PRANCING PRO-CONSULS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The term "prancing pro consul," was originally formulated by Mr. Gladstone, and applied by him to the late Sir Bartle Frere when the latter was Governor of Cape Colony, more than thirty years ago.

Yours, etc.,
A TRAVELLER.

Taj Mahal Hotel,
Jan. 26.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1266-12—Ty. D and Co. Fakirchand Nagin-chand and ors. v. Balubhai Naval-chand Edgelow G. W. and Co.

882-13—Rustomji and Co. K. Harkishun Lal and Co. a firm v. Dewji Deimal a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1033-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Tricumji Bana-bhai Mody v. Tulsidas Madhowji and ors.

1041-13—Kharos and Pandiya Ramji Keshowji Contractor v. Motilal Harakhji and ors.

6-14—Shamrao M. and H. Abdulla Hoosein v. Motilal Maganlal of Yas.

9-14—Payne and Co. Devram Keshowji Mistry v. Nanabhai Govind Chitre.

10-14—Mirza M. and M. Khan Sahib Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz v. Sagarmal Kastur-chand.

14-14—Mirza M. and M. Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz v. Dalichand Tara-chand.

23-14—Shamrao M. and H. Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Narayen Rao Tatyaba Bhosley Swajmal and Co.

24-14—Bhai K. and Girdman Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Motilal Tejmal a firm.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

1195-13—Edgelow M. and Co. Shridhar Krishna v. Kothavle Dwarkanath Haris-chandra Digne and anr.

2-14—Motichand and W. Keshrichand Bhanabhai a firm v. Hirachand Jasaji and ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

231-13—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tejpal Narsey and anr Tyabjee D & Co. Part heard.

332-13—C. P. D'Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors. v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S. Part Heard 22-1-14.

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohi-din & anr v. Fakerunboo Widow and anr Mirza M and M.

618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doll & Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr In person Jehangir G & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskara-charya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehan-gir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Naras-yen Dhakji Chemburkar In person

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v. Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Naudlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji E & C.

642-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Ha-bibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff L and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemj. & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Maho-medalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jaferji Motichand & Co.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

575-13—Mulla and Mulla, Lovji Trimbak and anr v Narbadashankar Hurjiwan Joshi, Hiralal and Co, Part Heard, 12-1-14.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhanji & ors Judgt. & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moidina Haji Cassam Ludak & ors. Bhai B & G.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Pattinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tri-bhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Maneckial and Ty., Patell and Ez.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishna-bai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Knewoor & ors Maneklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Beyabai widow v Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Setna v. Dadabhoy Barmosji Bili-moria M B Chothia Pest R & & Co

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Mas-ter v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daru-walla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Man-chersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Ebrahimbhoy Kasrimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co. Rose Kate Coirea v Thomas William De' Almeida Dapb tary P and D.

99-13—Sm. B and Co, Bablibai alias Saras-watibai v Dwarkabai widow and ors, D J Mantri, Ph. L and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Reference.

L. A. Reference 4-13—E F Nicholson, In re-Government v. Simad Rodrigues and ors, In person, Posha and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

952-13—Shroff W. and W. Kirtane and Co. a firm v. Sarvolam alias Babu Banaji Paraleker and ors. Sabnis and G.

Long Causes.

297-13—C P D'Cunha, Ramkrishna Haris-chandra v Esak Esmail, Wadia G and Co.

Considerable feeling prevails in Patna owing to the general belief that the students of the second year class of the Behar National College will be detained in consequence of the theft of the attendance register of the second year class on the night of December 28th. The matter is in the hands of the police and has been brought before the Syndicate of the Calcutta University but no clue so far has been obtained. It is believed the Syndicate intends detaining the students. 300 students will be affected in that case.

885-13—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datoobhoy Hasum, Ard H D and Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co. Mahomed Yusuf & Es-mail v. Tutamabai widow Matubhai J & M.

932-12—Khanderao H M Hassam Miya v Hajgor Esmail Chotane Khatizabai & ors Judah & S

1223-12—D J Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors v. Gajanba Narayen & ors Little & Co D J Mantri.

362-13—Dubash & Co. Sanabai widow v. Ally Mahomed Allakhan Vachhang & Co

1300-12—Amin and D (for a pauper), Mogal Hassan Ramjan v Mogal Hassan Hoosein and anr, In person.

S. C. Ct. 499-18890-13—Edgelow G W & Co Madhowrao Jaisingrao & ors. v. Karsondas Ladha Nadirsha & D.

834-13—Pandia and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Sorabji Dossa-bhoy Nadershaw and ors, Wadia G and Co for postponement, Pestonji R K and Co, Parnanand and Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co. Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundunmal Daph F & D.

889-13—Madhowji K & G Morarji Thackers & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Aldermal & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla.

805-13—Surajmal & Co. Kanji Pragh v Framji Vallibhd & ors. Ard H L & Co. Jehangir G & P Madh K & C Mulji M & M.

910-13—Madhowji K and C, Dhanavalhoo widow v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors. Jamsetji R and D, for postpone-ment.

95-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Lakhmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors. Ty. D and Co, Madh. K and Ch.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Prem sukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lach-mondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

529-21-13—In Person Ismail Gaffoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan Payne and Co.

13-13—In Person Yellabai v. Venkatswamy Govind Kondee.

32-13—Khambatta Shaik Mahomedahad v. Shaik Gulam Mohidin Rishabai widow Ardeshir and Co.

A CASE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

One Rustom N. Banaji, a Parsi, residing in Kokni Mohalla, within the Poona Cantonment limits, was charged by the Police before Major Leslie, Poona Cantonment Magistrate, on Friday with discharging a firearm in such a manner as to cause danger to persons in the neighbourhood on the 11th January 1914. The facts of the case are that, on the date in question, the accused was alleged to have fired at a cat belonging to one Jacob Anton, as it was in the habit of stealing his food and things and invariably annoying him in various other ways for the past four years. The accused admitted having shot the cat within his own house but not outside in a dustbin as stated by the prosecution, and as a Volunteer, he told the Magistrate, on being questioned, that the Arms Act exempted him from any restrictions as to the possession of fire-arms. The Magistrate, finding that there was nothing in the evidence to prove that the accused endangered the public, acquitted him and warned him to be a bit careful. In connection with this case the Magistrate was a bit sceptical as to the contention of the accused regarding the right of Volunteers to keep firearms and expressed that the matter would be looked into.

MAHOMEDAN FEMALE ORPHANAGE.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by an A. D. C., visited the Abdulla Haji Daud Bailla Mohamedan Female Orphanage at noon yesterday. The Orphanage, which was opened in December 1910, is unique in that it is the only Orphanage for Mohamedan girls in this city. The institution which is housed in rented quarters opposite the Chinchpokly Fire Brigade Station, was founded by the Police and the leading Mohamedans of Bombay in order that stray and orphan Mohamedan girls might be brought up in the tenets of the Islamic faith. There are about thirty-three girls at present in residence with a staff controlled by a European lady Superintendent.

Her Excellency was met by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Mirza Mahommed Shirazi, Trustees, and others who conducted her through the building. The girls of the Orphanage sang a specially composed song, by Mr. Abdulla Daud Bawla, of welcome to Her Excellency, who ere she left thanked the Trustees and expressed her pleasure at the remarkable aptitude of the pupils, especially in the useful art of needle-work.

A BANDRA GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is nearly 20 years since the Albuquerque family house was acquired by the Bandra Municipality with the express purpose of constructing a road which will connect the Bazar (Colwad) Road, with the Main (Hill) Road. This road is indeed a short one, and would not therefore make heavy demands on the Municipal Budget. Further, the utility and importance of this much-needed road, apart from the incalculable advantages it will confer upon the public, cannot be measured in light terms, as, there being no public road, the public, if they have to go to Colwad from the Main (Hill) Road, and vice versa have to trespass on the Bombalwari and St. Peter's Church properties. In the monsoon, when it rains heavily the bazar locality is converted into a miniature sea, in consequence of which great hardship is experienced by the public. I hear that the Board have sanctioned the construction of this road, but beyond a mere survey of the place, nothing has yet been done. The residents of Bhandarwada, Colwad, Chapel Road, etc., have suffered from the hardship pointed above for many years, and it is hoped that the Municipal authorities will take the work in hand without any further delay.—Yours, etc.,

FRANK CONCEICAO.

Bandra, Jan. 25.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COLLISION NEAR YACHT CLUB.

MOTORIST ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Mr. Fredrich Rocarica, of Messrs. Wolfe and Sons, with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner and thereby endangering human life.

The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday night at about 11-30, the car driven by the accused while near Watson's Annexe ran into a victoria, upsetting it and injuring its driver Ebrahim Jeewa.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the victoria driver rushed past just in front of the car from his right to catch a fare who was waiting at the entrance of the Yacht Club. The victoria was almost at right angles to his car just before the impact. He tried to prevent a collision by turning sharply to his right, but could not avoid the rear wheel of the Victoria. If he had turned to the left there would have been a greater danger of his running into the horse. He was driving slowly.

His Worship believed the defence and held that it was a case of accident more than the result of any rashness or negligence on the part of the accused. His Worship was satisfied that at the place where the accident took place there were no lamps as the Yacht Club lamps had been extinguished by this time and the accused had said that he could not see the lights of the complainant's gharry as they were very dim. The accused was acquitted.

A BAD BEGINNING.

HOUSEBREAKING BY A LAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Carl Dessa, aged 18, with housebreaking and theft of a bicycle and a suit of clothes, collectively valued at Rs. 167, belonging to one I. David.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 22nd instant the accused went to the complainant's house in Meadows Street during the latter's absence, and opening the door removed the articles. The complainant on his return found the articles missing. He made a complaint to the police and the accused was arrested. The articles were subsequently recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but said that he had taken the suit only to return it the same day.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, who defended the accused, said his client was a young boy and requested his worship not to send the boy to jail.

His Worship said he did not want to send the accused who was of young age to jail, and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Decartment charged one Vinayak Ganpat, formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, with theft as a servant, with using a forged cheque as genuine and with cheating.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been reported. The charge against the accused is that on the 7th November last he presented a forged cheque for Rs. 10,826 purporting to have been signed by Mr. W. M. Ross, manager of Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., in favour of Dwarkadas Naranji and cashed it with the Mercantile Bank.

The accused was convicted to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

DISHONEST HOSPITAL COOK.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged a Brahmin named Gowrishunker Murad, who was employed as a cook in the J. J. Hospital, with the theft of two seers of milk worth annas 8, from the hospital.

The evidence showed that the accused, whose duty it was to prepare food for the Hindu patients, was given some milk for the indoor patients, out of which he misappropriated two seers for himself. He was detected in the act of doing so and was handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

In delivering judgment, his Worship remarked that such an offence deserved a severe punishment in view of the fact that the accused by stealing the milk, was depriving poor patients of their food. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association Schools, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, for the year 1913. Further contributions will be thankfully received:—

Ratan Tata Esq., 100; The Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia C.I.E., 50; His Excellency Lord Sydenham (Ex-Governor of Bombay), 50; H. H. Prince Ranjit Sinhji of Navanagar, 25; H. H. The Maharajah of Dhurbhunga, K.C.S.I., 25; Rao Bahadur Currumsee Damji, J.P. 22; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, 20; The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, Sheriff of Bombay, 15; Sir S. B. Bharucha, Knight, 15; Sir H.L.E.P. Knight, 15; His Excellency Halil Halid Ottoman Consul General 15; Messrs. The Standard Oil Co., 15; Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Rao, 15, P.L.P. Esq., I.C.S., 15; Mr. H.V.R. Kemball, Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros. of Aden, Mr. S.M.C. Damanwalla, His Highness The Nawab of Sachin, His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, Messrs. M. N. G. & Co., His Excellency Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, C.B., M.V.O. Mr. M. H. Muckba, Messrs. F. R. & Son, J. Crerar Esq. I.C.S., Mr. Sultan Hajee-bhoy Laljee, B. W. Kissan Esq., E. P. Sale, Esq., I.C.S., R.L.F. Wittey, Esq., I.C.S. H.B. Clayton Esq. I.C.S., Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Jaora—Each Rs. 10; Sums of Rs. 5 and under Rs. 766-0-0.

WHAT DID SHAKESPEARE WRITE?

AUSTRIAN SCHOLAR'S RESEARCHES IN LONDON.

Professor Kellner, who holds the Chair of English Language and Literature at the University of Czernowitz and has done more than any scholar to spread the knowledge of English history and literature in his native country, Austria, is now engaged on an interesting work in London, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

For three months or more he will be occupied either at the Public Record Office or at the British Museum studying Elizabethan palaeography, and thus, as he explained in an interview with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," preparing the way for a prolegomena to a new edition of Shakepeare's plays.

"It would be my pride," he said, speaking very modestly of the possible results of his researches, "to be one of the very numerous band of scholars who during the past two hundred years have tried to puzzle out the obscure passages of Shakspeare's plays. Although English scholars and critics have done a great deal to correct the text of the first folio, yet there are about one hundred passages that are riddles still.

EXAMPLE FROM "HENRY IV."

"For example, in the second part of 'King Henry IV.,' Scroop, Archbishop of York, explaining his part in the rebellion against the King, says, according to the first folio, the bad policy of the King, his crimes, have turned him from his most quiet there.'

"You cannot make anything of that, and so that editors have substituted 'sphere' for 'there.' That seems to me absolutely impossible, for the two words are so entirely different in Elizabethan handwriting that no compositor could possibly have misread sphere for 'there.'

"It has been part of my work of research in the palaeography of the period to see what 'sphere' was like in the old handwriting. Unfortunately there is not a word preserved to us of Shakspeare's own handwriting in his plays. There is only his signature. But all the writing that was contemporary with him shows that the first two letters in the word 'sphere' made it quite different in appearance from 'there.'

"Therefore to the question that I have asked myself, 'Is it possible that people could have misread it for 'sphere'?' my answer is emphatically no. I am not, however, yet prepared to suggest what would be the right reading. But the simple negative, saying that this word 'sphere' is wrong, is something, and certainly carries us a step beyond the emendation that has been hitherto accepted.

HOW DID MACBETH KILL MACDONWALD?

"Another instance occurs in the first folio of 'Macbeth.' The soldier reporting to the King his 'knowledge of the broil, with 'the merciless Macdonwald,' says 'the brave Macbeth.'

Unseamed him from the nave to the chaps.

"What can you make of that? Nothing. People have said that 'nave' means the same as 'navel.' If that suggestion were accepted it would make Macbeth rip up Macdonwald from the navel to the mouth, and that would be nonsense.

"Some editors have altered the 'nave" to nape,' which makes the passage mean that he ripped him up from his neck. There is something in that.

"Here again my question has been, 'Is it possible that Shakspeare wrote 'nape'? Are the letters 'p' and 'v' similar in Elizabethan handwriting? I have ascertained that they are. In this case, therefore, the compositor may have misread the word, and I am quite ready to accept that emendation.

"In other words, then, if we know what the Elizabethan handwriting was in every case, we have, in every case, a test for these emendations which otherwise we should not have. By studying the State papers of the period, the MSS. of old plays that exist, and other contemporary documents, I am trying to find out how Shakspeare could have written every word of which there is still any doubt, and in this way to ascertain whether the compositor could have misread it or whether he could not."

SYNTAX STORY.

The story has been recalled since Professor Kellner arrived in London that Dr. Gow, the headmaster of Westminster School, when introducing him on one occasion to his classes, told the boys that they must be careful, for the Austrian professor knew more about syntax than most living Englishmen.

And it is perfectly true. Professor Kellner is, in fact, the author of the Historical Outlines of English Syntax, and no one has written any book like it.

As a boy at school there was no author that influenced him so profoundly as the poet whose exact writing are now the subject of his researches. His parting words, indeed, at the close of the interview were that "There is no source of English syntax like Shakspeare."

With reference to the Indo-Ceylon Railway connection the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"The Curzon and Elgin, which are to ply between Talaimannar and Danushkhodi, have now arrived at Aden and will leave there for Paumben, where they will be handed over to the South Indian Railway authorities after they have passed the Underwriters' surveyor. At present the journey from Colombo to Madawach occupies six hours and ten minutes. The distance between Madawachi and Talaimanner is 64 miles. The speed on this section, we understand, is to be only twelve miles an hour. The journey between these two points will therefore occupy a little over five hours. From Talaimannar the sea trip to Danuskhodi is twenty-four miles, and this, it is understood, will be covered in two hours. Thus, if the train leaves Maradana, (Colombo), at six in the evening, the Indian terminus will be reached at 8 o'clock next morning." There will thus apparently be no acceleration of the Mail service between India and Ceylon.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry ***Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.***

EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS.

MR. BRYCE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE PASSION FOR AMUSEMENT.

The Conference of Educational Associations was opened on Jan. 2, at the University of London, when Mr. Bryce delivered an inaugural address in the Great Hall on "Salient Educational Issues." He reviewed the remarkable progress in education of the last half century, and then indicated, under a variety of suggestions, some of the problems that have yet to be solved. What was now wanted, he urged, was intensive cultivation—higher quality rather than more quantity.

There were passages in the address, says "The Times," which will appeal to a much wider audience than that which Mr. Bryce was addressing, notably those in which he reported the experience of heads of British enterprises abroad—in Mexico, South America, and the Far East— to the effect that English youths who come out show less interest in their work than competitors from the European continent.

The opening meeting was well attended, by far the larger proportion of the audience being ladies. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. W. P. Herringham, presided and among others on the platform were Lord Reay, Sir P. Magnus, M.P., Sir J. Cockburn, Mr. W. Loring, chairman of committee, Miss Henrietta Busk, honorary treasurer, and Mr. F. Fairman, Conference secretary.

Mr. Bryce, after being introduced by the Vice-Chancellor, began his address by saying that he had watched the phases of growth in English education ever since 1865 when he was an Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commission, and he reviewed some of the changes which had happened during the half-century since—changes larger than in any century since the days of King Alfred. In passing he expressed an earnest hope that religious instruction and the Bible would not be left out of the schools. It was with great regret he saw in these days that the study of the Bible appeared to be declining in all classes of the community and he was struck with the same thing in the United States. It would be an incalculable loss to the life of the country if a generation of children grew up who did not know their Bible and what the Bible meant.

TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION.

But although there had been great progress over the whole educational field there were still many things to be done, and he proceeded to throw out some suggestions of topics that deserved consideration. England had now been almost entirely covered with elementary schools and pretty fairly with secondary schools; what was now wanted was intensive cultivation—higher quality rather than more quantity. Nearly £30,000,000 of public money was spent on public education and there was talk of spending more. He was not sure, however, that more money was needed, except for better salaries for teachers. Before more money was granted they ought to take stock of the whole present situation and make sure that the present expenditure was being wisely and economically applied. Still the salaries of teachers of every grade were inadequate. (Cheers.) If the profession was to attract sufficient talent it must be better paid. He pleaded for more attention still being given to secondary instruction. Its soundness was the most vital thing for the progress of a nation. A nation moved forward less by the average citizens than by its strongest and finest minds. (Cheers.) To make the most of those minds, 10 per cent, or less of the whole and to send on to the university the very strongest and finest among these, duly prepared by the secondary school—this was the best investment a nation could make.

We had not reached a proper synthesis of the scientific and the humanistic subjects in secondary and in university education. To-day the tide ran towards the former subjects all over the world, as 50 years ago it ran towards the latter, which were now in danger of being undervalued. The real test was—What subjects, and what sort of teaching of those subjects, were best calculated to train men to think, to enable the mind to play freely round the phenomena of life? Were mathematics and physics or chemistry sufficient for this purpose? A part of this larger question was how to improve the course of study in what were called "modern departments," and to draw up a curriculum, or several curricula, fit for those who showed little aptitude for the study of language. We had still some things to learn from foreign countries. Germany warned us against the tendency to premature specialization.

UNIVERSITIES AND BUSINESS CAREERS.

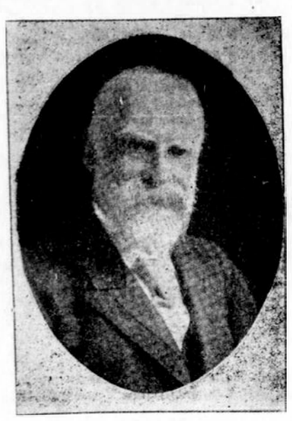
It was one of the conspicuous merits of the universities of the United States to have gone far ahead of us in establishing a hold on the business community. Not only in the west but in the oldest and most fully developed universities of the eastern states fully one-half, and often more, of the graduates passed into the ranks of commerce and industry and found their university training of the highest value to them therein. British universities might provide more fully than they do now for such subjects as political economy, the science of administration, commercial geography, and the elements of finance.

Was there not a danger that we might unduly multiply universities? It was better to have a few strong than many weak seats of learning. It was an excellent thing to provide good teaching colleges in the chief centre of population. But they must beware of lowering the standard of a university (cheers), of diminishing the inducement to the most capable men of going to the places where they would obtain the highest kind of teaching and the most stimulative atmosphere.

THE ENGLISHMAN AND FOREIGNER COMPARED.

Behind all these questions lay the larger one:—Why did not English boys care more for learning than they do? He was told since he returned that the level of interest in "the things of the mind" had not in any class of the community risen as people expected 50 years ago that it would rise in a way commensurate with the increased opportunities our schools now supply. And wherever one travelled abroad—in Mexico, in South America, in the Far East—one found the heads of our firms complaining that the English youths who came out to them showed less interest in their work than did their competitors from the European continent. The latter took pains to master the economic facts of the country. They learnt its language. They did not spend their time in amusement as soon as they quitted the counting-house in the afternoon, but worked at subjects profitable for their business. This, more than anything else, was the reason why foreign competitors had been gaining upon us in many markets. Yet the English boy was certainly not inferior in talent, or in character, to the boy of any other country. Why then did he not care more for his work in school, and care more for knowledge after he had left school? The desire for knowledge was natural to all, and especially to the young. Discipline was less hard to-day than it used to be, and teaching was more rational. Why then did our young people show less zeal for knowledge than those of many other nations, and certainly less than the Chinese? Was it the fault of the schools, or of the parents, or was it because the passion for amusement was now exceptionally strong? Or had other competing interests, such as that portentously engrossing interest in athletic competitions to which the constantly growing columns and pages devoted to "sport" in our newspapers bore witness, grown so rank as to choke the love of knowledge? He did not attempt to answer these questions, but they deserved serious consideration.

Instead of thinking of education as solely directed to enable people to make their way in the world, might they not think of it as also teaching them how to enjoy the world? The desire for pleasure was



Viscount- Bryce, O. M.

natural, universal, useful, when flowing into the right channels. Life was not all work, and work was done best when sweetened by pleasure. Might it not be the test of a good education that it fitted men to enjoy the best pleasures, and among them to love knowledge, art, and nature, giving them springs of joy that well up from within, springs that do not fail with that decline in bodily activity and that pressure of cares and occupations which advancing years bring, but supplied refreshment and consolation through all the chances and changes of this mortal life? (Cheers.) Perhaps our schools were trying to accomplish too much at once, and they might go farther if they went slower, and not always along dusty roads.

The Vice-Chancellor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bryce, reminded the teachers that they had just been made a homogenous profession, with a body corporate of its own, just as doctors were, and said they would find it absolutely necessary to consolidate themselves by this sort of joint meeting. Doctors had found it so, and so would teachers find it. Teachers had got to make themselves felt. The Board of Education was an admirable administrator. Administration was easier the more uniform it was, and this was a ceaseless temptation for administrative bodies. But that was a danger to teachers and to education. It was only by making their voice heard—and the larger they were the more heard they would be—that they would prevent the process from reacting, to the disadvantage of education.

The motion was cordially agreed to, and briefly acknowledged by Mr. Bryce.

NEW STORY OF TOLSTOI.

WILL WRITTEN AND SIGNED IN A FOREST.

How Tolstoi made his will is told in the forthcoming annual of the Tolstoi Society by Alexej Sergejenko, who was one of the witnesses.

On July 22, 1910, he was summoned by a lawyer who said that Tolstoi wanted to make his will without an hour's delay. They rode away at once to the meeting place, a mile from Tolstoi's home. He met them, and led the way into a dense forest.

"In the thickest part of all," the narrative continues, "we stopped at a big stump of a tree. Tolstoi sat down on the stump, took a fountain pen from his pocket, and asked for a sheet of paper. With feet crossed he began to make the rough sketch of his will."

It was completed, signed and witnessed then and there, and then "He rose, and, going to his horse said to me, 'How ghastly all this legal business is!' With an activity remarkable in a man of 82, he swung himself into the saddle and vanished quickly in the dark greenery of the undergrowth.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The steamer Tullochmoor, which went aground on Laragua flats while on her way frm Calcutta to Rangoon has been successfully floated.

A conference to consider the higher education of boys attending the Chiefs' Colleges has provisionally been arranged for an early date in March.

The Hon. Mr. Ananda Chandra Roy of Dacca who has not fully recovered from his recent illness intends to resign his membership of the Bengal Legislative Council.

It is understood that the Indo-Ceylon Railway will not be opened to the public before the 1st March. The formal opening will take place, however, on the 24th February, as previously arranged.

A Frontier correspondent reports a rumour that, at the Nauroz Durbar at Jellalabad on the 21st March, the Amir will invest the heir-apparent. Sirdar Inayatullah Khan with very large administrative powers.

The announcement appears in the War Office Gazette of the appointment of Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S., as an Honorary Physician to H. I. M. the King-Emperor, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson, deceased.

The "Hitawad" understands that the control of the Morris College Nagpur, is to be transferred shortly to Government exclusively and unconditionally. The institution has a permanent fund of nearly two lakhs and yet they have not been able to maintain the college on an independent footing.

It is understood that the additional clauses of the Indian Companies Act, dealing with the appointment of directors of companies and including certain provisions regarding managing agents of companies, will be brought up and referred to a Select Committee at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on February 3rd.

The "Englishman" learns that the Government has now definitely abandoned the proposal to transfer the Department of Commerce and Industry to Delhi, but a scheme is being prepared which will enable the Member for Commerce to stay permanently with the Government while his Department is elsewhere.

The Madras Vakils' Association have resolved to put up in their hall oil paintings of Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar. They have shown a similar mark of respect to Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer and Rai Bahadur Salem Ramaswami Mudaliar.

The Maharajah Jam Saheb of Jamnagar has presented Rs. 3,000 to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. His Highness, who takes a keen interest in ambulance work, has just established a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in his State, and wears the coveted badge of Donat of the Order of St. John.

It is stated with some show of authority that the Railway Board is not to be abolished as soon as Sir T. Wynne, the President, retires in April next, but will be given another chance of justifying itself under a Civilian head. We hear that the appointment has been offered to Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.—"Capital."

Mr. Imre Schwaiger, the well-known art expert of Delhi, has received the thanks of the National Art Collections Fund Committee for a valuable collection of gifts, including over thirty fragments of Græco Buddhist sculptures dating from the first to the third century discovered in the Swat Valley. The collection has been placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The revenue of Madras in December amounted to Rs. 10,3,60,000 compared with Rs. 98,76,000 in December, 1912. Land revenue, stamps, excise, assessed taxes, customs, forests and registration all show increases and salt and opium show decreases. The total revenue for the first nine months of the official year amounts to Rs. 7,91,25,000 compared with Rs. 7,52,10,000 in the same period last year.

The report of a raid on the Peshawar City Railway Station on the 18th instant was unfounded, says the "Pioneer." "The story appears to have been based on the fact that a few shots were fired by some wandering bad characters at the sentry on the roof of the Station. On the fire being returned, the men immediately made off. An incident of this kind implies cheap *bahaduri*, and has not any political importance."

A frontier correspondent states that the outlaws of Khost have secured complete immunity against interference by subsidising the local Afghan official. The position is a serious one, as kidnapping along the British border goes on unchecked, it being impossible to watch all the tracks that give access to the Derajat. Representations to the Kabul Durbar have so far been ineffective, mainly because of the attitude of helplessness which the Afghan Government take up where Khost is concerned.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P. was pleased to say at the conclusion of the last meeting of the Legislative Council that the Government would accept the resolution of which the hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru gave notice, that a recommendation be made to the Government of India to amend the Indian Universities Act raising the maximum number of ordinary fellows of the Allahabad University from 75 to 100. Dr. Sapru's resolution will be discussed at one of the March meetings of the Council.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharanee will pay a visit to Delhi on the 30th instant. His Highness will stay at the Capital for four or five days. Special officers with red and white bands accompany the soldiers when out on manœuvres and mockfights at Dacca to see and examine on the spot if the crops were damaged. If the crops are damaged they at once estimate the amount of damages and pay to the owners the price of the damaged crops.

According to the Census Report of 1911, the *Brahmins* in Bengal have in the course of 10 years increased by 7½ per cent, the *Baidyas* by 9 per cent. and the *Kayasthas* by 13 per cent, while the average increase of the Bengali Hindus is not more than 4 per cent. More than four-fifths of each of these castes have given up their hereditary calling and have taken to industries, trade and agriculture.

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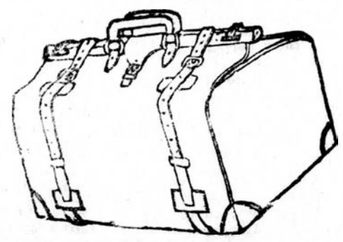

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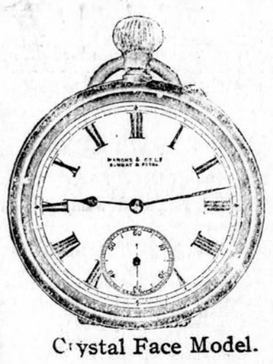

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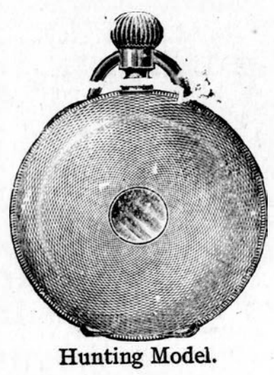

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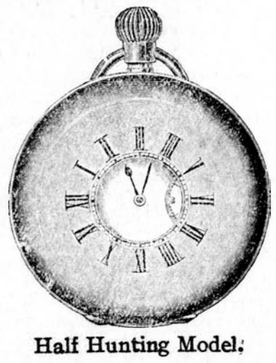

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BATTLE OF THE BISHOPS.

KIKUYU AND ITS ISSUES.

When the heather is dry a small spark will set it alight, and the flames will travel far, writes "A. G. G." in the "Daily News and Leader." That is the explanation of the fierce conflagration that is raging in the Anglican Church to-day. The spark that fell at Kikuyu in June dropped innocently enough upon a train that led straight to the powder magazines of the Church. That the storm should have come from Africa is in accordance with precedent. The desert, we have been told, is the home of the heresy. And yet it would be difficult to conceive a people less likely to be concerned about orthodoxy or heterodoxy than the simple pagans who dwell in the highlands of the Kikuyu country, east of Victoria Nyanza and a little south of the Equator. They are an innocent folk, living primitive lives under their chiefs, wearing strange ornaments, and subject to the magic of the artful medicine man.

THE TWO BISHOPS.

To them, enter the missionaries. They represent many Churches; but all of them are inspired by the desire to win the people from paganism to Christianity. When missionaries are brought face to face with a primitive people they discover the virtues of a primitive faith. The refinements of the theologians, who will erect their faith upon a diphthong, are found to have no relevance—to be, indeed, nothing but a hindrance. This fact has been realised in British East Africa, and the missionaries like sensible men have sought to save their converts from the sectarian wrangles of more sophisticated lands. They have aimed at a working unity which, while it did not compromise their loyalty to their own special creeds, would enable them to build up a united native church at peace with itself. They were stimulated in this purpose by the fact that there is a rival to Christianity in the field.

Bishop of Zanzibar. Bishop of Uganda.

Whose action in regard to the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa has started the present controversy. — One of the two bishops who admitted other than Church communicants to the sacrament.

It is the Cross against the Crescent. Mohammedanism is, as it has always been, the most virile and powerful opponent of Christianity in the world, and nowhere has its challenge been more triumphant than in Africa. To go into battle against such a foe with civil war in the ranks would be to go to defeat. When, therefore, the missionaries of the various Churches met at Kikuyu in June to discuss a scheme of federation they were concerned not only to avoid a wasteful and unChristian sectarian strife, but to present a solid front to a powerful opponent. The Conference arrived at certain proposals as to common forms of worship, allocation of territory to the churches in possession and recognition of each other's members. At the close a communion service was held in the Presbyterian Church, the only place of worship available. At this service, at which the Bishop of Mombasa officiated and the Bishop of Uganda was present members of various non-episcopal Churches, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and others, received the comunion.

THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

These are the facts around which the battle rages. The first attack was not made in England. It came in the form of a letter from Dr. Weston, the Bishop of Zanzibar, who represents the Catholic and exclusive movement in the Church of England. In this letter, written to the Bishop of St. Albans, he acknowledged the good intentions of the "Protestantising party" in British East Africa and Uganda, but he practically impeached the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda of heresy. He attacked the proposed scheme for a new African Church on the ground that it did not contain the Athanasian Creed, nor the rites of Confirmation and Absolution, that it provided no priest for the celebration of Holy Communion, and did not acknowledge the episcopacy as fundamental. He concluded by claiming "that the matter of the Kikuyu Conference be heard and judged in our Provincial Court, before our Metropolitan and his comprovincial bishops, according to Catholic precedent."

The publication of this letter precipitated the crisis. It was a challenge to the Protestant section of the Church which could not be ignored. Dr. [illegible] the Bishop of Durham, in a letter to "The Times," declared that if the two Bishops in Africa were arraigned for heresy for their share of responsibility for a program which he thought to be true to the mind of their Master, and full of promise for His work, he for one would willingly, if it might be take his place beside them. Dr. Tucker, the former Bishop of Uganda, strongly supported the Kikuyu scheme for Christian unity, and declared that "if any blame attaches to Bishop Willis (the present Bishop of Uganda) in these matters I must share it. If he is a heretic, so am I. If he is a schismatic, so am I. If he is to be sent to the stake, I am prepared to go with him.

"NO BISHOP, NO CHURCH."

The immediate struggle centres round the place of the bishops in the Christian Church. The Bishop of Zanzibar, as Dean Henson has pointed out, has publicly accused two Anglican bishops of heresy (a) because they assumed that episcopacy was not essential to a Christian Church; and (b) because they joined in communion with the ministers of non-episcopal Churches. In other words, his position is "No bishop, no Church." This position [illegible] arises the issue between the two sections of the Church. If it is maintained, the inter-communion with Rome is permissible; but inter-comunion with Protestant bodies outside the Church is impossible. The issue, in short, involves the question whether the Church of England is a comprehensive and national Church of which every citizen is, *ipso facto*, a member, or an exclusive Church, with an open door to Rome and a closed door to Protestantism.

On this issue there seems no room for compromise. The one school asserts that the only spiritual channel is the episcopal channel; the other asserts that spiritual grace is independent of bishops and may flow through any channel. Both sides claim to have the authority of the Church on their side. Dr. Wace, Dr. Henson, and the Bishop of Durham declare that the greatest and most representative divines of the "Reformed Church of England" have denied that Episcopacy is necessary to a Church. The Episcopate was retained in England for political not religious reasons. They trace the contrary view to the Tractarian movement; which was intended to be definitely subversive of Protestantism. Canon

Bishop of Mombasa. Bishop of Durham

One of the two bishops who admitted other than Church communicants to the sacrament (was recently in Bombay). — Who supports the Mombasa conference and would if necessary stand by the two bishops.

Knox Little, on the other hand, claims that the Prayer Book teachers that:—Without a bishop no priest, without a bishop no confirmation; without confirmation, no right of admission to receive the communion: without a priest, no comunion to receive.

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT?

The battle about the bishops is really a battle for the possession of the Church of England. Is the Church Catholic or Protestant? Does it ignore the Reformation, and issue organically from the Roman Church, or does it spring from the Reformation and repudiate the Roman Catholic Church? All this is implicit in the controversy. There are evidences that some of the High Catholics regret the action of the Bishop of Zanzibar in forcing the quarrel, but the Bishop of Oxford declares that unless the Anglican Church can restate its principles in such a way as will "pull it together again in a unity comprehensive and intelligible . . . it will go the certain way to disruption."

This seems to be not only the courageous but the only sensible course to pursue. Whether, when taken, it will prevent disruption is very doubtful. The Church must decide where it stands—whether it is Catholic or Protestant. The idea that it can permanently compromise on this vital issue collapses directly a real test is applied: there is little doubt where the sympathies of the public are. The Catholic party in the Church has made remarkable progress of late years. It has been conspicuous alike for its intellectual qualities and its social enthusiasm, and this fact has widened the area of its apparent victory. Practices which would have aroused a national protest twenty years ago have become the commonplace incidents of the Church's ritual.

THE PUBLIC AND THE QUARREL.

But, in spite of all this, the Catholic movement in the Church is still very largely confined to the clergy. The general body of church-going people remain, as they have always been, fundamentally and ineradicably Protestant. They may not like the Nonconformist; but if they dislike him they dislike him as one who is nearest to their communion and who for some perverse reason has set up a tabernacle of his own. They are not remote from him as they are from the Roman Catholic. They want a plain religion and distrust the pretensions of the priest. They know that their Church claims to be a national Church, and that as a national Church, controlled by Parliament, every British subject is, *ipso facto*, a member of it. As to the question of the necessity of Bishops and of confirmation as a preliminary to receiving the Communion, they do not forget that many Royalties who have married into our Royal Family were never confirmed as members of the Church of England and yet had the Holy Communion administered to them. Nor do they forget that in Scotland our own King and Queen are members of a non-episcopal Church, and are members of it because it is the official representative in Scotland of the Protestant faith.

EFFECT IN THE MISSION FIELD.

But it is the situation abroad even more than that at home which makes it necessary that the Church should decide where it stands. There can hardly be any doubt that if Kikuyu or any other mission field could be isolated from the problem at home there would be universal approval of the action of the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda. Everyone realises the scandal and the stupidity of carrying our sectarian quarrels among a pagan population. If we must have these quarrels, at least we ought to be sufficiently ashamed of them to keep them to ourselves. In the mission field they are an impertinence and a stumbling block. Most sincere missionaries have found them to be so and Shanghai anticipated Kikuyu in an attempt to combat them and obliterate them by a federation of the Christian Churches.

It is towards that ideal that the world is moving. That was the lesson of the memorable Conference at Edinburgh when representatives of all the Churches met to consider a joint policy in the mission field. There is no desire for an artificial union, or for the surrender of any forms of faith. But there is an urgent desire that Christianity should be presented to the heathen as something greater than a wrangle of the schools. Until the Church of England decides that it is a Protestant Church, and that consequently it can co-operate with other Protestant Churches, that cannot be done. Experiments so finely inspired as that at Kikuyu must come to grief on the Episcopal rock. And yet, impartially considered, how noble an experiment that is. If that is heresy, so much the worse for the Church of England. If that is heresy, then the missionary cause seems doomed to a perpetual blight.

FACING FACTS.

The issue cannot and ought not to be evaded. If it is true that the Church of England can communicate with Rome—assuming that Rome would recognise its orders as valid—and is eternally incapable of communicating with the other Protestant Churches because their orders are not in the line of the Apostolic succession, let us have the fact stated plump and plain. If it is not true let us remove a false impression which is doing incalculable harm.

It may be that a decision in accordance with the historic view of the Church of England as a Protestant institution would lead to a Catholic secession from the Church. The Bishop of Oxford says that the "Open Communion" would drive the great mass of High Churchmen out. But would that not

Bishop of Oxford. Mr. Athelstan Riley.

Who feels that continued connection with those who hold the "open communion" would be intolerable. — Whose opinions on the situation are similar to those of the Bishop of Oxford.

be better than the present artificial union of opposites? Can we doubt that if there were disestablishment to-morrow, the rupture would take place the day after? It is the establishment alone which preserves an entente which is much more cold than cordial. Take that away and the two opposed elements in the Church would move inevitably in their true orientation. They would become frankly Catholic or Protestant. They would no longer stand in each other's light, or deflect each other's affinities. And the gain would not only be a gain to both: it would be a gain to religion and civilisation.

"There has not," says the Bishop of Zanzibar, speaking of Kikuyu, "been a Conference of such importance to the life of the *Ecclesia Anglicana* since the Reformation." It is a large saying; but not, perhaps, too large. Kikuyu has fired a shot that may reverberate through history.

The above illustration are reproduced from the "Sphere."

FOOD CHEAPER THAN A CENTURY AGO.

While the cost of living has undoubtedly risen in recent years, present-day prices are fortunately a long way below the high figures of a century ago. This is shown in the latest figures of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's inquiry into the comparative cost of food stuffs at particular periods, says the "Daily Chronicle":—

The remarkable difference in prices between the years 1813 and 1913 contrasts oddly with the general outcry about increasing cost of living. Here are the comparisons:—

Tea, lb., 5/5 to 7/9 in 1813, 1/4 to 2/4 in 1913.
Coffee, lb., 2/4 to 3 in 1813, 1/4 in 1913.
Tapioca, lb., 1 to 1/4 in 1813, 1d. to 2½d. in 1913.
Sugar, cwt., 104 to 175 in 1813, 16 to 17/4 in 1913.
Currants, cwt., 100 to 105 in 1813, 26 to 32/6 in 1913.
Saltanas, cwt., 160 in 1813, 31 to 57 in 1913.
Pine ext., 68 in 1813, 30 in 1913.
Pearl Barley, cwt., 34 in 1813, 11 in 1913.

The prices of 1813 are those published in the "Produce Market Review," and those of last year are taken from the price-list of the Co-operative Wholesale Society the comparisons being made as nearly as possible between the same quality of goods.

Two more of the experts employed under the Department of Commerce and Industry will be away this year, Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, and Mr. H. C. Graves, Controller of Patents and Designs, both wishing to proceed on long leave this hot weather.

CYNICISM OLD AND NEW.

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY.

Cynicism is not fashionable nowadays either as a philosophy or as a method of humour says "The Times." We no longer take any pleasure in talking scandal about human nature, at least we leave it to men of science to do that, and they do it without any of the gusto of the humourist. The old humourous cynicism was a mischievous attack upon human prestige and dignity. When men were supposed to be a little lower than the Angels, there was some fun in showing their likeness to the beasts. But when that likeness has become a commonplace of science and man has been detaroned by his own thought, cynicism is merely platitude and has as little point about it as copybook morality. No doubt there was a time when the saying that no great man is a hero to his valet seemed both wicked and surprising. But that epigram has been expanded into stout volumes about the connexion between genius and epilepsy, which make us almost thankful that we have not the misfortune to be great. It was possible once to be cynical about Joan of Arc, to prove with some vivacity that she was an impostor supported by priests and statesmen for their own ends, and wit could sparkle over the contrast between this imposture and the splendour of the national legend that it produced. But when medical science takes the matter up and tells us that Joan herself was only the most hysterical person in an age of hysteria, then we have no spirit left to be cynical. Rather we become hypochondriacal about humanity and are tempted to feel that a rest cure is the proper remedy for all its conflicts and glories for all the illusions which the flesh imposes upon a non-existent spirit.

ANIMALISM OF MEN.

There is a kind of confidence and security in cynicism which we lack nowadays. Dr. Johnson said that any man who depreciated himself only did so to show how much he had to spare. After all the discoveries and theories of the last hundred years we do not feel that humanity has enough to spare for cynicism. We have scientific formula for all the old jokes that were made against it, and so the jokes sound to us too much like truth to be amusing. There was a kind of cynical rage in men like Swift which came of disappointment. He felt that he had been taken in by the pretensions of humanity and he reviled them as impostors who might be chastened by the revelation of their own baseness. To him also the animalism of men was mere perversity. His yahoos were bestial by their own fault and therefore lower than beasts; there was something devilish in them which he hated and which he hoped to punish by making them hate themselves. But if Swift were alive now he would leave the description of yahoos to conscientious naturalists such as Zola. His genius, however, fierce and unhappy, could not ease itself with cynicism, for it would find no pretensions in humanity to destroy. Nowadays a Swift, writing as he wrote, would have all dull men on his side, and that would be intolerable to him. His rage could not vent itself in scientific platitudes, and it would have therefore to find a vent in some kind of rebellion against them.

GERM OF MYSTICISM.

Samuel Butler was the last of the cynics; and his behaviour proves how difficult it is to be a cynic in the modern world; for he saw that, if he was to escape platitude, he must always keep his temper with mankind. To fall into a rage with humanity was to confess that you had harboured obsolete expectations of it, that you were making discoveries which every one else had made long ago. He therefore remained perfectly calm and treated human beings as if they were rather amusing creatures who might enjoy themselves as much as he enjoyed them if only they would not take anything too seriously. He was, indeed, the first to be cynical about modern science; for he refused to take that any more seriously than any other human product. He smiled at our modern discoveries as much as at our old pretensions. Thus he pointed the way out of the depression which those discoveries have caused. For after all, if we take our own discoveries about ourselves too much to heart, it must be because we have an excessive opinion of our own wisdom. It is conceit that makes us sure of our own insignificance, for if we were not conceited we should be sure of nothing. We are trusting in our own understanding of the universe even when we give ourselves a very low place in it. He therefore was cynical about that understanding; and in this ultimate cynicism of his there was the germ of a new mysticism—a mysticism which smiles at the self-confidence of man when he declares himself to be nothing but matter. If we have a very low opinion of ourselves we are not likely to be right, for there is an evident inconsistency between that opinion and our confidence in it. So cynicism begins to comfort us when there remains nothing discomforting for it to say.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

The result of regarding English Literature as an agreeable diversion is that there is a profound ignorance among educated Englishmen of their own literature, writes Mr. A. C. Benson in the "Cambridge Magazine," while the argument that our literature cannot provide the materials for a sound training in intelligence, knowledge, and taste, is simply puerile. I put down much of our mental sloppiness, our uncritical sentimentality, our lack of interest in ideas, to the fact that our type of secondary education has hitherto been based upon intellectual gymnastics, rather than upon any desire to apprehend the aim and to feel the charm of literature.

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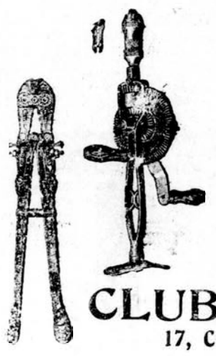

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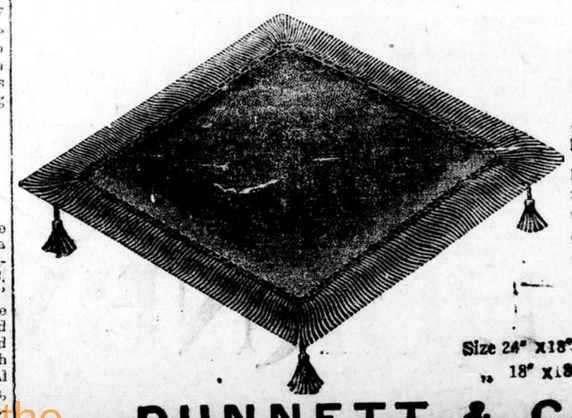

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